

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 30.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

**W. M. GRAYSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.  
Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.  
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

**J. G. GORDON**, Barrister, Advocate, Etc.  
etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

**T. C. JOHNSTONE**,  
Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc.  
Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

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Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

**D. R. P. F. SIZE**, L.D.S., M.R.C.P.S.  
**SURGEON DENTIST**,  
Will visit Moose Jaw February 1st and 2nd, and also 17th.  
Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

**H. McDougall**, Registrar, Moose Jaw  
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**W. J. BROTHERTON**, watch expert,  
Graduate of the American Horological Society. Special attention given to repairing and adjusting railroad watches  
Office, South Railway St., Regina.

**J. A. MACDONALD**,  
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## R-I-P-A-N-S.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

**O. B. FYSH**,  
Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

**JNO. BRASS**,  
Tin & Sheet Iron  
Worker.

MAIN STREET, — MOOSE JAW.

**E. Simpson & Co.**

LUMBER, LATH,  
SHINGLES, — — —  
WINDOWS AND  
DOORS, — — — —  
MOULDINGS, &c.

Now is the time to put Rubber weather strips around your windows and doors.

**Terms Spot Cash**

**Octavius : Field**

Wholesale Dealer and  
Importer of

**WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Foss' Ale and Guinness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc.  
Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 o'clock.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS, 50c yd

## LUMBER

AND BUILDING MATERIAL

Of Every Kind on Hand.

In future only the best flooring, siding, ceiling, and shingles from the coast will be kept in stock. If you intend building in the town or country this ensuing season give me a call. A supply of Prince Albert wood now ordered. Lime and cedar posts will be on hand for the spring trade. Full car lots to any point on commission.

**H. McDougall**,

January, '97.

**New : Jeweller  
SHOP.**

We have just opened up a branch store of our Winnipeg business in Moose Jaw, and have now in stock a large assortment of watches, clocks, silverware, and in fact everything in our line of business. Repairing promptly executed by efficient workmen. Having been appointed local inspector for C.P.R. watches we would be pleased if you would favor us with a call and we guarantee you perfect satisfaction.

**D. R. Dingwall**,

Main Street.

**D. A. H. WATT**, Manager.

## NEW BUTCHER SHOP

I take this opportunity of informing the people of Moose Jaw and district, that I have opened up a new butcher shop in the premises lately occupied by Mr. D. McMillan, and will constantly have on hand a large stock of all kinds of fresh and cured meats, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Fish and game in season. Hoping you will favor me with a call and a share of your patronage, I am

Yours truly,  
**J. H. SMITH.**

Sept. 1st, '96.

## SELLING OUT.

The balance of my

## FURNITURE

Will be sold at greatly reduced prices. It consists of sideboards, cupboards, wash stands, extension and kitchen tables, iron beds, springs mattresses, arm and easy chairs, two parlor suits, lounges, cots, common beds, &c.

**JNO. BELLAMY.**

## : NOW :

IN

STOCK

A Large Assortment of High Grade American Watches.

Vanguard, . . . 21 Jewell  
Crescent St., . . 17 Jewell  
Appleton Tracy & Co., 17 Jewell  
B. W. Raymond, . 17 Jewell  
C. P. R. Special, . 17 Jewell

REPAIRING PROMPTLY  
ATTENDED TO.

**J. U. MUNNS.**

**Aberdeen House**

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

I wish to inform the people of Moose Jaw and the general public that I have assumed control of the Aberdeen House and in future it will be run under my management. The building has been thoroughly renovated and kalsomined throughout and furnished in first class style. No pains will be spared to make the Aberdeen the best boardinghouse in town

**D. D. MacLEOD.**

**Roehe : Percee**

**: COAL :**

The Cheapest and Best Fuel on the Market.

**\$4.00 (per Ton) \$4.00**

We are now prepared to supply this fuel at following prices:

At Car . . . . . \$4.00  
Delivered . . . . . \$4.25

This year the coal is a better quality than last year.

A trial is Solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**McDONALD & RIDDELL**

**PHOENIX  
SHAVING PARLOR.**

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoam

GO TO

**H. W. Carter,**  
MAIN ST. Next Door to Healey's

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

**DON'T  
FORGET  
THE  
DISCOUNT  
ON  
- FURS -**

Get a Bargain before they  
..... are all gone.....

**20  
per cent.  
off.**

ALSO SEE OUR REDUCED  
Mitts, leather lined, was  
60 cents now 40 cents.  
A 75-cent line clearing at  
50 cents. You'll need a  
second pair; plenty of  
cold snaps yet, so call  
early at.....

**T. W. Robinson's.**

**Oysters ! ..**

**.. Oysters !**

SERVED at all hours on the shortest notice, in first class style, in a first class parlor, at Sanders' Oyster Restaurant, Main Street. ---

--- LOWEST PRICES ---

Don't forget that we have constantly on hand a fresh and well assorted stock of all kinds of confectionery, apples, oranges, lemons, etc.; also best brands of cigars and cigarettes. ---

**W. C. SANDERS.**

Don't Ask Credit. You'll Not Get It.

**CHRISTMAS '96**

I am just receiving my Xmas stock of....

**Pears, Apples, Grapes, Figs**

Also Pure Canadian Honey at 15 cts. per lb.

--- CANDIES ---

Our stock of Christmas Candies is complete as usual.

Tobacco and Cigars Constantly on Hand.

..... **Thos. Healey,**

Call and Examine Goods.

## PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

**Two Unfortunate Women Burned to Death at Regina on Saturday Morning.**

About seven o'clock last Saturday morning fire broke out in a house of ill fame at Regina, owned by Miss Gertie Underwood. The house is situated about a mile North-West of the town, and before any assistance arrived was burned to the ground. Miss Underwood and another woman by the name of Alma Scott, who had arrived from Winnipeg only a few days previous, perished in the flames. Miss Underwood, who was sleeping down stairs, tried to rescue the two girls up stairs, and succeeded in pulling one girl out of bed, and was on the way to the other girls room when she fell down stairs and escaped. It was 35 degrees below zero at the time, and she had to walk in her bare feet and night clothes over a quarter of a mile to the nearest house. Dr. Cotton went out and found her very badly frozen and burned. Of the other two only a few bones were left as evidence of their existence. Coronor Loewenpannelled a jury which met on Tuesday and viewed the remains, and then adjourned until yesterday afternoon. All that was left of the two unfortunate beings was interred at the cemetery on Tuesday, Rev. J. A. Carmichael conducting the religious services, the solemnity of which was truly tragic. On Monday Gertie Underwood was removed to the quarters of the Salvation Army officers where she is being tenderly cared for.

## Curling.

This morning two rinks arrived from Regina to have a friendly game. The following is the result of the morning games:

REGINA.	MOOSE JAW.
T. E. Perrett	C. D. Fisher
W. F. Eddy	Seymour Green
R. H. Williams	A. Hitchcock
J. Brown, skip	J. G. Gordon, s. 11
Wm. McIvor	G. M. Annable
Jas. Ross	H. Kern
T. C. Johnstone	A. Wilcox
A. McDonald, s. 10	J. S. MacDonald, s. 8

This afternoon the visitors will meet rinks skipped by Messrs. Bunnell and Gass.

In the games for a place in the Tuckett competition at Winnipeg, played between Regina and Moose Jaw, on Friday, 15th inst., Regina won by 24 points in the aggregate scores of four games:

MOOSE JAW.	REGINA.
Macdonald, . . . 13	McCarthy, . . 17
Cleaverly, . . . 13	McDonald, . . 17
Baker, . . . . . 11	Balfour, . . . 13
Gordon, . . . . . 6	Smith, . . . . . 20
43	67

## Important Amendments to the Liquor License Ordinance.

The Ordinances adopted by the North West Territories Assembly at its last session have just been established, and thereupon we clip the following amendments to the Liquor License Ordinance, 1891-62, whereby it is hoped to better control the liquor traffic in this portion of the Dominion:

Section 79 of the said Ordinance is amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

"No permit under this section shall be granted for the sale of ale or lager beer upon grounds occupied or partly occupied, for the time being, of any agricultural society, or any other society, association or corporation, for the purpose of holding any agricultural show or industrial exhibition.

"In any licensed hotel there shall be no connection between the bar room and other portion of the premises by means of windows, wickets, elevators, chutes, openings of any kind, or sliding, folding or other kinds of doors, except one door opening directly out of the bar room into a public hall or office of the licensed premises.

"In any licensed hotel full view of the interior of the bar room shall not, during prohibited hours, be obstructed by means of screens, shades, blinds or frosted or colored windows.

"No billiard, pool or other tables shall be permitted in the bar room of any licensed hotel. No liquor shall be sold or supplied in any room of any licensed premises, set apart or used for such games."

These amendments will not go into effect until the 1st of July next.

BY RAIL, STAGE OR OCEAN, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

## Seats Made Vacant.

The following seats, all of which were held by Conservatives, are now vacant as the result of election trials, corrupt practices being alleged and proven in each case:

**South Brant**—On 23rd June Henry was elected over Patterson by 91 majority.

**North Ontario**—McGillivray won by 1 majority over Grahame, by reason of 21 Grahame ballots being stolen.

**East Simcoe**—Bennett had 246 majority. Three candidates ran. Bennett received 2,775 votes, Cook (Lib.) 2,529 votes, and Anderson (Ind.) 1,197 votes.

**Champlain, Que.**—Marcotte was elected over Trudel with 376 majority. Clerical intimidation of voters in this election was proven.

**West Prince, P. E. I.**—Hackett won by 35 majority with three candidates in the field. Hackett polled 1,593 votes, Perry (Lib.) 1,548 votes, and Yeo (Ind.) 321 votes.

**Colchester, N. S.**—Dimock had 177 majority over McClure.

**Macdonald, Man.**—Boyd was returned with 398 majority in a three-cornered contest. Boyd polled 2,436 votes, Rutherford (Lib.) 2,038 votes, and Braithwaite (Pat.) 1,259 votes. In the election trial a corrupt act was admitted, but the seat will not be declared vacant until decision is given by the Supreme Court upon an appeal taken against the decision throwing out the preliminary objections to the petition.

The Winnipeg seat is also vacant, counsel for Hon. Mr. Macdonald having at the opening of the trial admitted the hiring of rigs by an agent to carry voters to the polls. In this case, as in Macdonald the vacancy will not be declared until after the appeal regarding preliminary objections is disposed of by the Supreme Court of Canada. In the West Assiniboia case, the registrar of the Supreme Court at Ottawa decided on 11th inst. that Mr. Davin's appeal must go before the Court, which meets on the 16th of February. It is doubtful if it will be disposed of in time to allow of trial before meeting of Parliament. Mr. H. A. Robson has applied for extension of time for the trial, the regular six months terminating on 29th January. Judge Richardson granted the six months' extension. The bye-elections in Brant, East Simcoe and South Ontario are to take place on Thursday next.

## Buffalo Lake.

I wonder what has happened to "Un Fermier." His ink must have been frozen or his pen broken so that he can't sling the ink this winter.

Everything is booming here this winter. We had a good crop, we get a good price, and we have good trails to haul the wheat on. What could we wish for more.

Although the winter started very early and terribly rough, we have for the last six weeks been favored with fair weather.

Lots of snow this winter!

Mr. Frank Brown had the misfortune to break his arm while in Regina just after Xmas. The last reports are favorable as to his recovery.

Mr. Hugh Gilmour has a ruster with him this winter. He starts for town sometime in the middle of the night. It is a good scheme, Robert, is it not? We also see that Hugh drives a very stylish outfit this winter.

Our population is much smaller this winter owing to the fact that a number have gone to Ontario for a few months.

Why don't more follow Mr. Jas. Ronatt's good example?

Mr. Allan Fuxford has moved to his home-stead to spend the balance of the winter.

Mr. Wm. Barlee has come to the conclusion that Buffalo Lake is better than British Columbia and is going to act accordingly by coming back in the spring.

We are very quiet here this winter. No tripping the light fantastic nor any other form of amusement. It is too bad, boys!

I hope the Rev. W. Watson will give us another chance to see his magic lantern views before the winter is over. The night set for the exhibition was too stormy for many to turn out.

The Buffalo Lake threshing syndicate have purchased a chopper which they operate once a fortnight.

The meetings of the P. of I. have been poorly attended so far. I hope by amalgamating with the Carmel lodge, as I hear they are going to do, will be a move in the right direction.

There is not much straw used for feed this winter, everyone being well supplied with either green feed or hay.

I hope the English church people will be able to build their much needed church this spring. I am sure everyone will help a little in this matter.

Mr. de la Hay has greatly improved his homestead by building thereon good substantial buildings.

AGRICULTURE.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTONES 5c



It rarely does it happen in Africa or Asia that a local potentate, at war with a European power possessing abundant arms and the money for buying native allies, escapes being stripped of a great part of his domains. If not of all his sovereign power, King Menelek of Abyssinia is one of the few exceptions to this experience. Not only did he carry off all the military laurels in the late campaign, but he has made a peace which relieves his kingdom from the yoke of an Italian protectorate. On his part he gives up his captives, but only on the payment of his bill for their board and lodging, which, for the sake of the Italian eschequer, will, it may be hoped, be put at reduced or long season rates.

Italy's checked military experience in Ethiopia dates from nearly twenty years ago, when England, speaking for Egypt, which claimed jurisdiction over Massowah, on the Red Sea, acceded to her request to occupy that port and hold it as her own. It was a concession that not unnaturally followed the offer of Italy, which already had a small foothold on the coast, to aid England in an attack on Khartoum. King John was then Negus of Abyssinia, and when Italy sought to extend her new possessions from the low-lying and hot seaport of Massowah to the healthy highlands, a short distance in the interior, he vigorously resisted the attempt.

Near Suati, early in 1886, an Italian advanced force was overwhelmed. Large reinforcements were then sent out, and, aided by King John's troubles with rebels at home and with the Mahdists of the Sudan, who threatened his frontier, the Italians advanced into the interior, and at length seized Keren, a coveted town in the highlands. When, in 1888, King John was killed in battle with the Mahdists, and Menelek of Shoa, the southernmost Abyssinian province, who had long aspired to the throne, proclaimed himself King, the Italians supported him against Ras Alula and Ras Mangacha who contested his supremacy in Tigre, the northern province. On the defeat of these leaders, King Menelek's gratitude showed itself by confirming Italy in her enlarged possessions, which, by treaty, were constituted as the province of Erythraea. Peace followed for several years; but Menelek repudiated the virtual protectorate implied by his treaty stipulation to allow Italy to represent him in all foreign relations, and in time also disputes arose on the boundary line. Early in 1895, Gen. Baratieri, under the plea, whether well or ill founded, that Menelek had not only violated various treaty obligations but was raising upon the domains of Italy and of those who favored her, advanced into Tigre and gained important successes. But when he renewed his operations early in the present year, he met with the great disaster so well remembered.

It would appear that King Menelek now concedes to Italy her province of Erythraea, and only exacts the formal abrogation of that protectorate which he has long nullified practically by his own acts. Whether the boundaries can be so well defined as to avoid the danger of disputes about them remains to be seen; but in view of her dangers from the Mahdists, who so lately threatened Kassa, and of the fighting power of the Abyssinians, which has been revealed to her in a terrible experience, Italy acts wisely in purchasing peace even at this price.

#### LOST IN LONDON.

Londoners lost last year 15,121 umbrellas and sticks, 2,499 purses and 2,300 bags. And they also lost £700 in a banker's bag, an astronomical telescope, dozens of bicycles, a bantam cock, a cat, a canary in a cage, chairs, cylinders of compressed gas, dogs, electric batteries, foot warmers, a horse's brain in spirits, some opium, perambulators, rifles and guns, a soldier's machine on a stand, a sword, soldiers' kits, stage properties, a suit of chain mail and numerous workmen's tools. Contemplating such impediments enables one to believe the tale of the temperance landman returning from the Crystal Palace fête, who, who protested to the guard at Victoria that he had lost his ticket. "Nonsense," said the guard, "you can't have lost your ticket." "Lost it, yes, but I've lost it—lost the big drum." Out of the 32,197 articles lost by Londoners during the year, 17,108 were restored to their owners, and 15,889 were given up to the cab drivers and bus conductors who found them.

#### QUAINT LONDON CUSTOM.

The annual "Lion sermon," which has just been preached in the Church of St. Katharine Cree, Leadenhall street, London, has been preached annually in the same church for 251 years. Its origin is due to one Sir John Gayer, a former Lord Mayor of London who, traveling in a wild part of Asia, far in advance of his attendants, suddenly found himself alone and face to face with a lion. Being a pious man, Sir John fell on his knees and prayed God to protect him in his hour of need. The prayer was answered, for on his rising Sir John saw the animal walking away. Considering his escape miraculous on his return to London Sir John set aside a fund for distribution to the poor on each succeeding anniversary, and a sermon be preached to tell future generations how God heard his prayer and delivered him from the mouth of the lion.

#### RUSSIAN CENSUS.

Russia will take a general census of the empire on February 9 (January 28 old style) next. The enumeration will begin two or three weeks earlier in the more remote districts of Siberia and Central Asia.

## SKULL AND CROSS-BONES

### A SHORT DISCOURSE ON SOME OF THE DEADLY DRUGS.

Extent of Their Use—They Induce Disease and Death—Morphine, Cocaine and Cigarettes.

The drugs which are dispensed in barrooms in the shape of palatable drinks are few and harmless in comparison with the rostrums which are entirely ignorant of the properties or the effects of what they buy and take, says the New York Tribune. "The cocktail products invented or discovered by German chemists within the last ten or twelve years," said a physician in speaking of the matter, "seem to be the most popular. Among them are acetanilid, phenacetin, anti-kamnia, antifebrile and antipyrin. Some of these give almost instant relief from all sorts of nervous headaches, and it is nothing unusual to hear people say when they know that an ache or a pain is giving a friend uneasiness: 'Why don't you send for some phenacetin or antipyrin?' It is the best thing in the world to take." The poison gives the advice in good faith, not knowing that some of these remedies, taken by people who have heart trouble, will have a most injurious effect. They do not know that distorted vision may result, and that besides having a decided hypnotic effect some of these remedies have been known to produce vertigo and other disorders. The sufferer goes to the nearest drug store, and asks for a "dose" of phenacetin, takes it, is possibly relieved and becomes at once an advocate of the remedy. It will probably be taken by the average person more often than is necessary, the dose will have to be increased in size, and sooner or later bad effects must result. The headache cure habit is not confined to men and women; it embraces children and any physician will tell you that he knows of cases where mothers have dosed their children with coal-tar remedies rather than send for the physician.

#### HE IS A CONSPIRATOR.

Without the co-operation of the druggist the abuse of drugs would be impossible, but despite the efforts of the medical societies and notwithstanding the prohibitive legislation on the subject, druggists continue to supply people with poisonous mixtures without receiving authority to do so in the form of a physician's prescription. This does not apply to the headache remedies, but only to draughts, balms, salves and lotions for every ill that flesh is heir to.

From all that can be learned on the subject, the greatest harm has been done by the sale of morphine by druggists, and the growth of the morphine habit is charged to the recklessness of those who have it for sale. "Morphine is prescribed every day," said a physician of large practice, "and often the patient acquires less than a habit of the morphine effect, which instead of trying to conquer, he cultivates until the drug conquers him. If he has sense enough when that stage has been reached, he will blame his druggist, who did not refuse to repeat the morphine prescription the first time it was asked for."

#### POTASSIA AND CHLORAL.

There are remedies which are not classified as poisons which may do much mischief when handled by people who are ignorant as to their composition. In such cases they may be called nothing less than poisons. There is certainly no less harmful a drug, according to popular opinion, than chloral, and there are not many families where it is not used occasionally without a physician's prescription. No druggist would think of marking it "poison," and still there are cases on record where one man taken in the course of a night has died from the death of a child, and where one-half ounce, taken in the course of several days, has killed an adult.

As one may get a drug store and buy chloral without a physician's prescription. It is not marked "poison," but it takes no physician to tell you it is a deadly drug, and the papers will show the observer how much mischief it does. The papers tell of the deaths caused by taking the drug, but the thousands of cases where the unfortunate subjects and to their families, the druggist gives the person something to make him sleep. The small dose becomes a large one after a while, and continues to grow, and at last another wreck is added to the long list.

#### CONCERNING COCAINE.

Other remedies given by druggists for insomnia, often without a physician's prescription, all of which should be handled with care are bromides, somnol and sulphonal. The use of cocaine in surgery has been pronounced by eminent men in the profession as a step forward, but while it has been a benefit to the human family in that branch of medicine, its sale by the drug dealer to persons who want to use it in other ways has caused much harm. Cocaine is used locally by ophthalmic surgeons, and hypodermically in other surgical cases. "The people who take cocaine," said a physician who has given the most careful attention, "are usually of the class who have already fallen slaves to the opium habit. They take it at first in an experimental way, to produce a new sensation, and so slip into the habit. But if the dispensers of the drug insisted on having prescriptions, no person would be given the slipping process before they had gained enough momentum to land them in misery. This would not be a preventive in all cases, though," added the doctor, "because unfortunately many of the cocaine victims are physicians."

#### THE DEADLY CIGARETTE.

In the country, where it may be miles to the office of the physician, and only a few steps to the general store, it is natural that the proprietors of the latter should be popular, and there the medicine business flourishes. But the defender of the rural districts and the champion of the wayward country people say that the cigarette boy of the city is as much an object of censure and of pity as the patient medicine child of the country, and it must be acknowledged that the cigarette does much injury. Many physicians say that the moderate use of tobacco by adults is not injurious, but the same authorities say that the cigarette does much harm. "Because it is small, the small boy seems to think that it was made for him, and he smokes the combination of tobacco and paper, which he would not smoke if he knew what would have been a lusty, vigorous youth, becomes a listless, nervous, emaciated boy-man, with qualities of mind and body impaired, highly susceptible to disease and unfit for work or play."

**CIGARETTES AND CONSUMPTION.** That is the opinion of a physician of wide experience who also said: "When cigarettes are pure and used by adults they are not so objectionable, but whether pure or doctored with opium, as some cigarettes are, they are poisonous for young boys. The tobacco and paper smoke are drawn into the lungs to the detriment of the breathing apparatus. The normal secretions are impaired, and a dry, tickling sensation in the throat is produced. If the child is predisposed to pulmonary trouble there is no better way to help it along and nourish the latent disease than by smoking cigarettes industriously. The child is thus made to feel that he is doing something to help himself, and through it other organs are impaired."

The possible evils resulting from the use of cigarettes by boys have been carefully studied by the medical authorities, and have been found to prevent the growth of the child, and many employers make work in their establishments conditional on the abstinence of the child. The sign "Cigarette smoking prohibited in this office" is becoming more popular every day, and people who have the welfare of their children at heart are giving the subject much attention and are looking for aid and co-operation at the hands of parents and guardians.

#### WILL HELP YOU TO KEEP AWAKE

Brewery Workers' Rejoice Over a New Ventilating System.

The ventilation of a large number of churches is notoriously bad, and bad ventilation has frequently more to do with sleepy congregations than even the dullness or the length of the sermon. Wide interest has been created by the description of a new departure in the system of combined warming and ventilation introduced by Prof. Fischer in the new memorial church, at Berlin, Germany, which in its general plan resembles St. Paul's Cathedral in London. To the height of 80 feet from the floor the walls are traversed by hot air chambers, and the ceiling is a series of galleries, 22 feet above, there are no perceptible differences of temperature, the air being kept constantly at 15 degrees (59 degrees F.). The plan of the church has been the result of the space occupied by the congregation of the paths followed by the currents of air conveying the warmth from the sources of heat to the radiating surfaces by placing the heating apparatus high up in the neighbourhood of the cooling surfaces, maintaining, in reversal of the usual procedure, a higher temperature in the upper portion of the building, and intercepting and rebating the cooled air in the descent through the lower part occupied by the congregation. There are thus four strata of air of different temperatures. Prof. Fischer maintains that the system of heating the upper more than the lower regions of the air, is the only proper method in a church, and that the church is a furnace, whereas with the ordinary method the air heated on or below the ground level is cooled on reaching the roof, and fouled by the products of combustion. The heads of the congregation, unless withdrawn by an exhaustor, in his system the fresh air is warmed to an agreeable temperature by passing through the channels in the walls. Furthermore, its ascent is encouraged by its being led through two sets of heating coils. In the dome, which is a large hall, the air is cooled by passing through the heating coils, and the cooled air is rebated to the lower part occupied by the congregation. There are thus four strata of air of different temperatures. Prof. Fischer maintains that the system of heating the upper more than the lower regions of the air, is the only proper method in a church, and that the church is a furnace, whereas with the ordinary method the air heated on or below the ground level is cooled on reaching the roof, and fouled by the products of combustion. The heads of the congregation, unless withdrawn by an exhaustor, in his system the fresh air is warmed to an agreeable temperature by passing through the channels in the walls. Furthermore, its ascent is encouraged by its being led through two sets of heating coils. In the dome, which is a large hall, the air is cooled by passing through the heating coils, and the cooled air is rebated to the lower part occupied by the congregation.

#### THE SULTAN'S TROUBLES.

Three inmates of His Harem Have Managed to Escape.

The Sultan has had an annoying domestic upset to add to his troubles. It has been rumored for weeks past that something serious had occurred in his Majesty's harem, for the chief eunuch had frequent audiences with the Sultan, and Izzet Bey was known to have been holding a secret inquiry into the examination of a large number of harem officials. It is now learned, on what seems to be reliable authority, that the trouble had its origin in the eunuchs' refusal to let the Sultan's harem into his harem three young Armenian women, and when the news of the last massacre in the streets of the capital, perpetrated by the Turkish and Circassian women maltreated the Armenians so brutally that they resolved upon the desperate expedient of fleeing from the harem. An escape of that sort is virtually unprecedented, but the young women managed to get out, and not a trace has since been found of them. Two old harem slaves, both Armenians, confessed under torture to aiding the fugitives, but they were unable to say where they took refuge. The slaves were quietly killed, and the same undoubtedly awaits the fugitives if captured. The impression prevails in Constantinople that they found an asylum in one of the embassies, and the Sultan is said to suspect that this is the only plausible explanation of the failure of his agents to find them.

#### PNEUMATIC TIRE TESTS.

The Society of Civil Engineers of Finance has been finding out by actual tests in what degree pneumatic tires contribute to ease in vehicles. The experiments were made with pneumatic tires and the ordinary wheel. In traveling over two inches of snow on a muddy road at a walk the draught of the iron wheel was 35.9 pounds, against 25.2 pounds with the pneumatic tire. At a trot with a load of 660 pounds the pull was 68.6 pounds and 39.5 pounds respectively. In the mud, under the same conditions of load and speed, the pull was 83.2 and 50.7 for the iron wheel, against 23.1 and 31.2 for the pneumatic tire. Under many other conditions over various roads the pneumatic showed from 30 to 50 per cent. superiority in pulling power.

## PRACTICAL FARMING.

### GRAINS FOR POULTRY.

With the majority of poultry keepers, grain constitutes the principle part of their feeding ration, at least in money value, says a writer in the Poultry Keeper. Of the grain used in this country, probably Indian corn outweighs the rest. It is fed whole, cracked, ground, raw or cooked. Corn contains very little bone-forming material, while it is very rich in fat-forming and warmth-giving substances. Although corn produces eggs with yolks of dark colors and rich flavor, it is not recommended for layers unmixed with other grains. For fattening purposes it can not be excelled and should be fed in various forms to keep up the appetite.

Oats are a good nerve food and are not fattening, but their sharpness is an objection to them, as is the amount of waste or useless matter in the husks, especially in poor, light grain. The first objection may be removed by grinding them very fine, but this is difficult to do. Oatmeal is an excellent food but is rather expensive. If oats are to be fed whole or ground husks and all, the heavier they are the cheaper. Forty-pound oats contain but little if any more weight of husks than twenty-eight or thirty-pound oats. Very light or small oats will often not be eaten or small oats will often not be eaten unless they are soaked and made larger. This does not add to their nourishment, but compels the fowls to get out what is in them. If hens that should lay are too fat, a diet of oats will reduce the fatness. Ground oats and boiled potatoes make an excellent food for producing fertile eggs and vigorous chickens.

Wheat and its by-products, screenings, bran, and middlings may form a part of an economical ration for many parts of our country. If screenings are used they should be fed raw so the fowls should not be compelled to eat the poisonous seed, and other objectionable material in them. Moistened bran is apt to produce scours, especially during the winter, and if fed at all should be alternated with whole grain. Wheat is a rich material for growth, easy of digestion, and stimulates egg production, it should be fed less freely than corn, as too much of it produces diarrhoea.

In regions where corn can not be successfully grown, and barley may be the latter can be used as a very fair substitute; though, though, that is easily digested, it is not so good for giving a glossy coating to the feathers. It will thrive on a little water and it may be used in the make-up of a ration where raised or procured at a reasonable price. There is little value in barley malt; it must be fed fresh. If used too freely it scours.

In this country buckwheat is fed more to make a glossy plumage than as a staple part of the ration. It is very rich in oil, and in France, where largely used, it is said to be valuable in whitening the flesh. The yolks of eggs produced from it are pale. Sun-flower seeds are also good for giving a glossy coating to the feathers. In India, millet and Hungarian on account of their small size, are very nice grains for young chicks and where raised or when reasonable in price may help make up the variety in the ration of fowls.

In the rice growing countries of India, the rice husk is used for fattening poultry. It is especially so when broken or dirty or discolored from wetting. It is claimed to be better than any other husk for fattening poultry. It produces white flesh.

#### COFFEE FOR HORSES.

Did you ever give your horse a cup of coffee? Of course not. Who ever heard of such a thing being done? The great German naturalist, Martin, is authority for what we write about coffee and horses. Recently he saw a horse so utterly a wreck, physically and so badly used up by illness that he was regarded as incurable by his owner. His condition can be best described as a living skeleton, barely able to walk. He was brought to the animal hospital in India, and immediately began to give him infusions of roasted coffee and ground coffee beans with honey. In a brief period the animal began to show signs of improvement. In a few months, the naturalist tells us, this horse had so recovered his normal health and strength that the new owner was able to put him to work. The man told Mr. Martin, who had been interested in the statement, that he brought round into perfect health a horse that had been overworked, or that had lost their strength and appetite. The naturalist believes that the knowledge of such treatment for the extended life of the horse should be widely diffused, and, being in harmony with his views in this particular, we have thought it worthy of note.

#### DISEASES IN SHEEP.

The condition of your flock indicates that it is not well cared for, for it is troubled with so many diseases that the general management must be wrong. The sheep are not properly fed, the lamb is suffering from indigestion, a prominent indication of which is the stretching of the belly by botting the hind and fore feet apart. This disease is called the stretches, and is due to insufficient nutriment, or too much, coarse indigestible food. Biting of the wool indicates congestion or inflammation of the skin, due doubtless to disordered digestion, or it may be due to the presence of ticks. The condition of the wool is a good index to improper feeding as one cause, another is exposure to cold, after overheating, or it may be the effect of grubs in the wool. In the usual cases, the wool treatment of the flock should be changed. The sheep should be kept in a clean well ventilated stable, or shed, not too warm or crowded, and should be fed with good clover hay, few chopped roots, and half a pint of bran each daily. The yalshold be freed from ticks, and get pure water from a well.

#### REASONABLE NEEDS OF THE COWS.

Why, when you think of the short food and the flies of summer, the windy barns and dunged cow stables, and ice-water and over-ripe timothy hay for winter, the wonder is, not that the cow makes only 125 pounds of butter per year, but that she does not lie down and die, because it is the easiest thing she can do.

Reform your methods. Give your

cow pasture and supplementary green food in summer. In winter, give her a stall, not a manger, of mahogany or silver mounted, with mosquito carpet in the feeding alley, with negro water, but a stable reasonably warm, reasonably well lighted, with an abundance of palatable foods and water, and then, if she don't respond at the pail and Babcock test, let her be that of the fatted steer.

#### PERSECUTED BY PROFITS.

A Rich Man Who Tries to Lose His Fortune, Can't.

The history of John Lawrence Schoolcraft, who now, broken-hearted and aimless in life, plods uncomplainingly through a weary existence, earning by constant labor a bare maintenance, is a sad one. Several days ago bonds and securities amounting to \$60,000 were found in the bottom of a cast-off trunk in the Saratoga Hotel at Chicago. The finding of such valuables has led to an investigation, and the fact has been established that the bonds and securities belong to John Lawrence Schoolcraft formerly of Kentucky.

Chief of Police Badenoch of Chicago, when he turned over the securities to the owner, instead of making him happy, brought sorrow and suffering to him, as the bonds recalled a sad event in his life, which he had striven hard to wipe out and forget. The day the bonds were found by a waiter at the Saratoga Hotel Schoolcraft was earning his living by addressing letters at \$1 per thousand. It was quickly learned that he was the owner of the bonds, for he had the hotel check for the trunk in which they were found. He also had a receipted bill for his board at the Saratoga Hotel; He, when asked in regard to securities he once possessed, gave the numbers readily. Chief Badenoch, wanting to be more sure, however, sent Schoolcraft's picture to his old home in Richmond, Va. Letters were received immediately from prominent business men of Richmond saying the picture was undoubtedly that of Schoolcraft. This dismissed all doubts as to the man's identity and

#### RIGHT OF OWNERSHIP.

These letters also explained why Schoolcraft with \$60,000 at his command, keeps up the drudgery of addressing envelopes to earn his daily livelihood. He himself declines to tell the story of his life, but in answer to persistent questioning only says: "No man on earth has suffered more than I. Had I thought my past would be dug up in connection with these miserable old papers, I would never have made claim to them. My my secret be buried with my body."

Ten years ago John Lawrence Schoolcraft was a vigorous, handsome young man, a member of the bar, and a successful business man, and was a member of the firm of Campbell & Schoolcraft of Richmond, Va. The firm was a popular one, and made money in various ways. Schoolcraft had extensive business ventures outside of his regular business, and all of them netted him big gains. Mrs. Schoolcraft was a beautiful woman, and was one of the most attractive and fascinating leaders of Richmond society. Schoolcraft idolized his wife, and his whole life seemed to be devoted to her pleasure and happiness. One day he awoke to the realization that a young lawyer named Steinfeld, who had been one of his most confident and trusted friends, had seduced his wife and was about to marry her. The affair had gone too far to admit of any reconciliation and with a broken heart he left her. He made no complaint, but he was heart from being a widower, but he had converted all his property and business interests into cash and portable securities and left his wife to fend for herself as a wanderer the rest of his life.

Schoolcraft's main purpose was to squander all his money and scatter it in a way that his wife could never get it back. He rushed into big speculations and often, instead of losing, realized handsome profits.

Taxes on his real estate were purposely left unpaid and the property was sold and resold until it was clouded by mortgages and liens of all kinds. He went into all kinds of wild speculations, and in almost every instance would win. He was heard from in Albuquerque, N. M., where he had invested in what he considered a losing venture, but to his utter disgust he realized that he was losing. Schoolcraft finally succeeded in squandering all his money, and landed in Chicago about two weeks ago with but a few dollars in his pockets and a determination to earn a few dollars to sustain himself. When Chief Badenoch took the securities after they were found and secured them for him, Schoolcraft said they belonged to him, but they were worthless. Experts who have examined them declare they are good, and not only so, but they are ready to be collected, but the accrued interest which will amount to some thousands of dollars. Schoolcraft, although being only 39 years of age, has aged rapidly, and the sad expression on his face portrays a blighted life.

#### THE DEAFNESS OF WHITE CATS.

"Though I had often heard of it, I never was fully satisfied that all white cats are naturally deaf until recently," says a scientific gentleman, who devotes considerable of his time to experimenting with the lower order of animals. He was aware that Prof. Bell, in his original experiments in connection with the telephone, had ascertained and stated that his experience with white cats was that they were all either deaf or very deficient in hearing, and that other experimenters in the same direction had reached similar conclusions. To satisfy myself, I recently secured a number of white cats, and experimented on them one at a time. "In very case I found them stone deaf. In carrying the experimenting further, I found that white dogs and white horses are deficient in hearing, and that many of them are entirely deaf. So are white rats and white mice. I am confident, I do not overstate it in regard to white cats, though I have only personally experimented with twenty-three, and of course, can only speak positively in regard to them. I don't hazard much, however, when I make the bold statement that all white cats are deaf."

#### WHAT SOME PEOPLE EAT

THE QUEER THINGS WHICH ARE CONSIDERED DELICACIES.

One Man's Meat Another Man's Poison—Raw Fish and Dog Flesh in the Sandwich Islands—Serpents Are a Delicacy at Calabaria and Sicily—Shanks and Ants—Good Food in the Argentine Republic.

The old saying that what is one man's meat is another man's poison is realized in the opposite tastes of people. Certainly the eccentricities of the human palate are many. Neighboring nations have frequently very different tastes in food. The Germans and the English esteem the goose very highly—as highly as the turkey—but in France the goose is looked upon as a vulgar bird, unfit to set before epicures.

At Rome the peacock was formerly esteemed a delicacy, but to-day one seldom sees one of these birds in a poultryer's shop. Other large birds formerly used as food by the Romans were cranes, swans, and even ostriches. Geese were also highly prized, and they were eaten, not with a sauce, but stuffed with green apples. The duck and teal were served with the juice of the orange, and not that of the lemon, and they were preferred to that of the hen and thrushes were usually eaten at the end of a meal, with the idea that they would prove a remedy against affections of the stomach. The Caesars most highly prized the thrush. Thrushes were raised and fattened by dealers and brought high prices.

#### EAT RAW-FISH AND DOG FLESH.

A young lady of the Sandwich Islands thinks nothing of bolting several raw mackerel for breakfast. Dog flesh is relished by some. Indeed, there is nothing very uncommon in the eating of dog flesh, the taste of which is said to be excellent. A grave-digger at Neustadt, Bohemia, ate the flesh of a mad dog with no bad results.

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In Canton and other Chinese cities rats are sold for 50 cents per dozen, and hindquarters of dog are hung up in the butcher shops alongside of mutton and lamb, but command higher prices. Rats are considered palatable food in Australia, Ceylon, etc. Buzzards used to be generally eaten in France. The French eat frogs, snails and the discarded livers of geese but draw the line at alligators.

The edible birds' nests of the Chinese are worth twice their weight in gold, the finest varieties selling for as much as \$50 per pound. Lizards' eyes are esteemed a delicacy by the Malays and Chinese. Lizards themselves are eaten in New Zealand, Ceylon, South America, the West Indies, etc. Their meat has been thought even by Europeans to exceed that of the chicken. Buckland declares that a taste of the two contrasted to be good and much like real being very firm and white. The eggs of the snake are eaten by Africans on the Congo. Snake wines are sold in Chinese apothecaries.

#### FOND OF SERPENTS.

Great black snakes are fried and eaten in Calabaria and Sicily by the peasants, who will not, however, eat tame ones. The ancients supplies the tables of the gods with various kinds of serpents. The Indians of Western Nevada impale snakes of various kinds upon sticks, holding them wriggling over a fire to broil and eat them. The negroes of the West Indies eat baked snakes and palm worms fried in fat, but cannot be induced to eat rabbit. Worms have been relished by the gourmets of the West Indies, China, Java and Madagascar. Recently common earthworms were served at a banquet in France. Rolled in batter and fried in butter to a delicate brown, they gave out an appetizing odor. After the first plate fifty guests arose as one man and asked for more.

#### EAT SKUNKS AND ANTS.

The Gauchos of the Argentine Republic are in the habit of hunting skunks for the sake of their flesh. Ants are eaten in various parts of Europe, and are a kind of delicacy. Lemons and are largely eaten in Brazil and the East Indies, Java and Africa. In Brazil they are served with a remoulade dressing, and are eaten in a variety of ways. In Siam a curry of ants' eggs is a costly luxury.

Caterpillars and spiders are dishes to the African bushman. Spiders roasted are a sort of dessert with the New Caledonians. After they have wound the silk from the cocoon, the Chinese eat the chrysalis of the silkworm, in Africa they are steamed in grass or butter. In Siam a curry of ants' eggs is a costly luxury.

#### QUEER FOOD UP NORTH.

The Greenlanders eat the skins of different kinds of whales. They call it matak, and look upon it as the most delicious of foods. It is taken off with the layers of blubber next to it and eaten raw. Arctic explorers say that it is eminently palatable. Another delicacy on a Greenland hill is the muskox, or devil fish, whose known interest is the contents of the stomach.

#### SEVERE MEASURES.

That young Wilder is getting a little too attentive to Kate. He is here almost every evening. I can easily dispose of him, dear, if you will sanction a resort to severe measures. Make 'em as severe as you please. What fellow is absolutely no good. Do you propose doing anything with him? I would encourage Kate to give him a chafing dish lunccheon every time he calls. Merciful powers!

#### DELINQUENT.

Does Dodsdy put up with you when he is here? I asked the traveling man in the hotel where he was. He said: "No, he would stop with us, but never put up a cent."



## AGRICULTURAL

### —MAKE READY FOR WINTER.

No greater economy can be practiced by the farmer, nor a more profitable investment can be made, than by securing warm and comfortable quarters for his live-stock during the coming five months of cold weather upon which we are just entering. A certain temperature must be maintained among animals, especially with the mammals, in order to continue existence, and that temperature is much higher than most persons suppose.

In man the temperature of the internal organs is 98 deg. and it is about the same with most other land animals. This high temperature is secured by external protection and by the organic process of respiration and by digestion. Food supplies material for growth is fuel, the combustion of which keeps up the temperature of the body. If an animal is unsheltered—exposed to cold storms of rain and snow; if it is exposed to driving winds and other causes that tend to lower the temperature, it must be supplied with an extra amount of food which as fuel will keep the temperature at the normal standard. Hence it is that a warm barn for the cattle, a snug and comfortable stable with a good blanket for the horse, a dry, warm pen for the pigs, with plenty of straw, and a chicken house that will be nearly frost proof, are great savers of food, besides making the stock so much happier and more comfortable.

If a milk cow is kept in a cold stable she will give little milk and that will be lacking in butter, as the oil portion will be taken up by the respiration process in keeping the animal warm. For the same reason a cold coop for the hens will surely cut off the supply of eggs. It requires much more food to fatten pigs or any other animal in cold weather than in warm.

In order to conserve the fat and flesh of our domestic animals, which is accumulated in the warm months of summer and autumn and keep them in good condition in winter without extra feeding, they must be protected from the exhausting cold of our winter climate by well protected winter quarters. As a matter of fact, it is not an expensive task to bank up the stables, to cover the cracks with strips of board or paper, to give them protection both inside and outside by means of straw or earth, and in various other ways make the animals comfortable.

It would be an economic measure if the water given to our domestic animals in winter could be warmed, or at least brought to a temperature of 60 degrees as it would save the expenditure of a large amount of animal heat to raise the cold water usually taken to the normal temperature of the animal, or 98 degrees.

If our horses, cows, sheep, pigs, chickens, and even our dogs could speak they would not be so ready to let our cold discomforts go needlessly inflict upon them, not because of our cruel disposition, but on account of our thoughtlessness, or perhaps our laziness.

If we all had more of the sentiment of "put yourself in his place" we would be more mindful of the comfort of every person and animal that is dependent on us. Then the cold would never be neglected, the young man would not forget to give water to a horse that had taken him on a lively ride over a hard road to visit a friend's sweet-heart; nor would he leave him unprotected by shelter or blanket in cold winter weather while he enjoyed a chat by a warm fire. As for the former grows older he grows more thoughtful and tenderhearted, and could this thoughtfulness be instilled into the minds of the young it would add greatly to the comfort of all.

### THE TIME TO MAKE CUTTINGS.

During the winter months is the time to make cuttings of such trees and shrubs as it is desirable to increase. Quinces, currants, gooseberries and grapes are readily increased by cuttings. In the case of trees, willows and poplars are grown from cuttings, but the great majority of trees need to be raised from seeds, layers or by budding or grafting. But when it comes to the flowering shrubs which adorn our lawns, cuttings are the chief reliance of propagators. The time to make them is while vegetation is dormant, and it is better done at least a month or more before spring comes. The beautiful Golden Bell, Weigela, Mock Orange, Spirea, Deutzia and Althea among many others are easily raised in this way.

The best shoots for the purpose are those of last year's growth. The exact length is not particularly so that two or three joints are included in each one. About nine inches is a good length for most sorts, though grapes having the joints far apart need to be a foot in length. It is believed that when the lower part is cut just below an eye, that rooting is easier accomplished, so cuttings are usually made in that way. It is not so essential at the upper end where the cut is made, but as the buds push from the joints all wood above the highest one is useless. After the cuttings are made place them in a cellar, buried up in sand or earth, with but the tops projecting, these to remain until the time arrives for setting them out in the spring. When the wood is done about February it will be found that the cuttings are nicely healed over by the time spring comes, which is in favor of the success of the operation. When the winter is over and the soil is in good condition for working the planting may be done, setting them so that two-thirds of their length are in the ordinary ground and one-third out. In ordinary seasons the most of them will be well rooted by fall.

### THE CHRISTMAS GOOSE.

One must learn first of all, to carve neatly, without scattering crumbs or splashing gravy over the cloth or platter; also to cut straight, uniform slices. Be careful to divide the material in such a manner that each person may be served equally well. Lay each portion on the plate with the browned side up. An essential to easy carving is that the platter be large enough to hold not merely the large or joint while whole, but also the several portions as they are detached. The platter should be placed near the carver so he may easily reach any part of it. All skewers and strings should be removed before the dish is brought to the table.

## IT IS CANADA'S BACK DOOR

### THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE AS A MEANS OF DEFENCE.

Its Value to Great Britain in Case of War—Could Be Used in Providing Supplies—Its Advantage to the North-West.

At a recent meeting at Toronto of the Canadian Institute, Lieut.-Col. Scobie read an interesting paper entitled the "Back Door of Canada," in which he treated of the value of the Hudson's Bay route in case of war with a foreign power. In the course of his address he said:—We are so accustomed to think of the Gulf of St. Lawrence as the "Gateway of Canada" that we are apt to forget that for many years before Canada became a British possession access was gained to our North-West through Hudson's Bay. For over two hundred years the trade of those regions, from Lake Superior to the Pacific slope, found its way to European markets by the Hudson's Bay route; and it is a curious fact that we hear in these progressive days more talk about the difficulties and dangers of those northern waters than was heard in the days of the sailing ships of from 20 to 300 tons burden, by means of which this navigation was practically tested.

We all of us know the story of the Red river expedition of 1870 under Col. Wolseley (now field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the Imperial Army). How, under the leadership of that gallant and judicious officer, Imperial troops (regular and Canadian) surmounted the obstacles afforded in 500 miles of wilderness without accident or serious mishap. No one thinks now that a canoe journey is much of a hardship, because in these days canoeing is a popular amusement, but we, in 1870, had so far forgotten the history of our ancestors that the journey over

### THE DAWSON ROUTE

to Red River seemed to be a formidable undertaking, and much was made of it. Yet, nobody seems to have heard of Col. Crofton and his successors' trip to Hudson's Bay. Nothing was ever made of it. Perhaps the reason may be found in the remarks of Rear-Admiral Sir George Back, who, having traversed both routes between the years 1819 and 1827, speaking of their relative value in 1837, said:—"If I had anything to convey to Red River, I should most unquestionably prefer the route from York factory rather than from Fort William, by the Lake-of-the-Woods. There is an easier access; there is less difficulty in portages; and there are fewer impediments."

I do not wish to weary you by multiplying instances, but will summarize by saying that it has been ascertained by a painstaking investigation, Mr. C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg, that over 750 vessels from gunships down to 10-ton pinnaces, passed through Hudson's Straits, during a period of 274 years, and that only one, or, as it is claimed by some writers, two vessels were lost in the passage. It must be understood that these were all sailing vessels, most of them small and rudely constructed, and quite unable to push their way through ice pans of any thickness. Contrast these vessels, at the mercy of wind and tide, and incapable of progress in any obstruction by ice, however trifling, with a modern steam vessel, built for navigating in such waters, and provided with all modern appliances. Surely it may fairly be argued that if Davis, the discoverer of the Straits bear-

ing his name, north of Hudson's Bay, who made his voyages in the Sunfish of 50 tons, the Moonshine of 35 tons, and the North Star of 10 tons, could encounter the dangers of Hudson's Straits and the Bay.

### MODERN SEAMEN

In well equipped vessels could do the same, unless, indeed, the hardy British navigator has ceased to exist, which I, for one, refuse to believe. But the most important aspect of this subject is in its bearing upon the question of Imperial defence. The weak spot in Great Britain's armour is her inability to feed her great population from her internal resources. Forty years ago 73 per cent. of the wheat consumed in Great Britain was home-grown; now the proportions are completely inverted. But, you will ask, how can Canada be made a base of food supplies for Great Britain? Our surplus is not sufficient at present, it is true, but as a guarantee of what may be done in the future, we quote what has been done in the population of 30,000, and with an area under crop of 1,887,796 acres, the Province of Manitoba raised up in 50 millions of bushels of cereals, exported 28 millions of bushels of wheat, 55,000 head of cattle, 6,000 sheep, and 4,000 hogs. So far only 5.1 millions acres is occupied and less than two million acres is under cultivation.

With the inauguration of the Hudson's Bay route, the possibilities of the Canadian North-West will be greatly enlarged, and there can be no doubt that when a full knowledge of the country is acquired in the Old World, and the establishment of the route assured, the result will be a volume of immigration from Europe to the fertile prairies of the great North-West that will assure the future of Canada. It is to be hoped that the Government will recognize the wonderful opportunity that presents itself and develop the means of communication with Hudson's Bay, by both railway and canal.

### WITH INTENSE PAIN

### BEYOND ENDURANCE

In This Case Local Physicians Failed and Life Not Worth Living.

### WELL UP IN YEARS.

His Cure Complete and Permanent—Dodd's Kidney Pills Triumph Again.

Cobourg (Special).—No end of quiet talk has been created in this town and the vicinity of the old Cobourg Jail. This was the outcome of something concerning Mr. Alex. Russell, a wealthy farmer who though well up in years has been cured of a long standing kidney disease from which he had endured great distress.

Of this case he says:—"I have been troubled for many years with a kidney and urinary disease which in spite of medical treatment continued to torment me beyond endurance."

"My trouble was bladder and urinary difficulty. Was subject to acute attacks of inflammation and intense pain in passing urine."

"Local physicians failed to help me and friends interested advised me to seek medical aid elsewhere, which I have used one dozen boxes."

"As the result of using this medicine I have been completely cured and I believe permanently so. The relief and joy is worth a hundred times its cost."

"Such a medicine as Dodd's Kidney Pills should be used by every aged person who complains of any of the symptoms of kidney treatment."

"I say all this in the hope that it may be published, and thus prove to be the means of guiding others."

Madge:—"How proud Mama is since she ordered her bicycle! Tom—'Well, you know pride goes before a fall.'"

### DREADFULLY NERVOUS.

Gents:—"I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea, and it quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by all druggists."

### Sore Eyes.—The Golden Eye Salve is one of the best articles now in the market for sore or inflamed eyes, weakness of sight, and granulation of the lids.

### IN PENETRATING POWER.

No remedy in the world equals Nerviline—nerve pain cure. Neuralgia and rheumatism are relieved almost instantly, and the minor aches and pains are neutralized by a single application. Nerviline—nerve pain cure—is sure to cure.

### FOOD FROM KANGAROO TAIL.

The tail of the kangaroo is the fleshiest part of the animal. It is considered a dainty food when boiled in its own skin, which afterward may be drawn off like a glove.

### A VETERAN'S STORY

At Eighty Years' of Age One Box of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cures a Case of Fifty Years' Standing—It Relieves Colds and Catarrh in Thirty Minutes.

George Lewis of Shamokin, Pa., writes: "I am eighty years of age. I have been troubled with catarrh for fifty years, and in my time have used a great many catarrh cures, but never had any relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. One box cured me completely, and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to all suffering from this malady."

Broker (to his valet):—"John, I have lost a lot of money, and have had to get an inferior brand of cigars. Do you intend to remain with me?"

### ELECTRICITY

Electricity feeds the brain and muscles; in a word it is nature's food. The Electric Oil possesses all the qualities that it is possible to combine in a medicine, thereby giving it a wide range of application, as an internal and external remedy, for man and beast. The happiest results follow its use, and in nervous diseases, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises and kindred diseases.

"Unsurpassed," "excellent," "unequaled," "elegant," "durable," "serviceable," "effective," "famous," these are the words that are constantly being used when speaking of "Garland Stoves and Ranges" by the thousands of people who have these ranges in practical use. Health, comfort and happiness abound in homes where Garland Stoves and Ranges are used.

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## IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH

### THE CONDITION OF MANY YOUNG GIRLS IN CANADA.

Pale Faces and Bloodless Lips—Given to Headaches—Extreme Weakness, Heart Palpitation and Other Distressing Symptoms—The Means of Cure Readily at Hand.

From the Leamington Post.

The attention of the Post has lately been frequently called to a remarkable cure in the case of a young girl living within a few miles of this town, whose life was despaired of, but who was completely cured in a short space of time by the most wonderful of all remedies Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Since reading in almost every issue of the Post of the cures effected by the use of this medicine, we felt it to be a duty we owed to investigate the case which has so urgently been brought to our notice, and we are sure the interview will be read with interest by the thousands of young girls all over Canada, and by the parents of such interesting patients. The young lady in question is not anxious for notoriety, but is willing to make her case known in order that others who are similarly afflicted may have an opportunity of being equally benefited. The symptoms in her disease differed in no way from those affecting thousands of young girls about her age. She was suffering from extreme weakness, caused by an impoverished condition of the blood, and her chances of life seemed to grow less every day. The best and lightest food as well as others, but when we see a young girl, sixteen years, who should be in the best of health, with cheeks glowing with the rosy flush of youth, and eyes bright and flashing, just the opposite, with sallow cheeks, bloodless lips, listless in every motion, dejected, despairing of life with no expectation or hope of regaining health, and with only one wish left, that of complete rest, physical and mental, we think it one of the saddest of sights.

In the quiet little hamlet of Stratford, in Essex County, just such a case was presented to the sorrowing eyes of loving friends a few months ago in the person of Miss Helen Beason, who frequently said she did not care how soon she died, as life had no charms for her. To our reporter she declared that life had been a burden, but after using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after trying all sorts of remedies prescribed by physicians or furnished by friends from some cherished recipe handed down from their grandmother, but without being benefited in the least, she was at last persuaded by a neighbor to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, but she had tried so many remedies without getting relief that she still refused for some weeks. However, after repeated urgings by her parents and friends she began to use the pills. Before one box was used she experienced some relief, and after the use of a few more boxes she was restored to perfect health, and there are few young girls now who enjoy life more. She says she owes her life and happiness to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and is willing that all the world should know it. Her case attracted much attention and her perfect recovery has created much comment.

The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and wan in appearance, troubled with headaches, shortness of breath, and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the power of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are a certain cure for all troubles related to the female system, young or old. Pink Pills also cure such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of a grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

### THAT SCHOOL QUESTION.

While this question is now settled from a National and political standpoint, and while over One Hundred and Fifty Canadian young men and women have settled it for themselves from a personal standpoint by attending the present session of the Central Business College, Toronto, it still remains for the careful consideration of parents who have sons and daughters to educate and of young people who desire to prepare for the Active duties of Commercial life. The splendid new prospectus of this College may be obtained on application. It can be secured by mailing a postal to the Principal, Mr. W. H. Shaw, Gerrard and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

Zola says he likes the bicycle for the forgetfulness it bestows.

Be Not Deceived. A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup, are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Smith's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by all druggists.

Mary Cowden Clarke spent sixteen years on the "Concordance to Shakespeare."

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

It is asserted that the Emperor of China has not yet received Li Hung Chang in audience.

Cure the Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

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Cure the Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough



# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.  
Grayson Block, Main Street.  
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.  
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.  
Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each. All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff's Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 8c—solid newspaper measurement.

**JOB PRINTING**  
Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897.

### IMPROVED OCEAN SERVICE.

The Grand Association of the Patrons of Industry convened at Brandon, and as reported by the Winnipeg Free Press, passed many resolutions that we believe if consummated would certainly improve the condition of those whose necessity was the invention or formation of the party. While the object of the association is to guard the interest of its members and those in sympathy with its principles there is certainly a grand field for operation. THE TIMES has supported Patron principles in the past, and will continue to do so just so long as they are progressive and protective to those for whom the organization was formed. "The resolution condemning the proposed subsidy to a fast Atlantic steamship line was also introduced. In the opinion of the convention this would be of much more benefit to the promoters than to the people at large." THE TIMES is of the opinion that just as long as the Canadian producers cater to the British market the fastest steamships and the best equipment is not a bit too good to carry his products. In this resolution, while we may be pardoned for the imputation, we fancy we detect a little of the obstructionist. In the first place we look to Britain for a market. The C.P.R. and its ocean connections have made multi-millionaires out of this trade and yet there is apparent room for improvement. The people of Manitoba and the Territories have been subject to monopoly and THE TIMES is of opinion that whether by subsidy or otherwise the Government should control by some means the rates of transportation that we hope in the future will not be the burden they have been in the past. The Patrons certainly have a right to take any ground they deem tenable. We believe, however, their interests would be best served by supporting a service that if possible would place them in advance of all competitors and at the same time safe guard the possibility of exorbitant rates by advocating Governmental interest.

### THE CROW'S NEST.

Some eastern papers and certain western papers too, assume that a Government or private company railway through the Crow's Nest would be at the mercy of the C.P.R. Co. Such papers surely forget that Lethbridge is already connected with the Great Northern Railway by a narrow gauge line from that point to Great Falls, and that, therefore, Crow's Nest railway traffic could find egress and ingress independently of the C.P.R. The Great Falls line to Lethbridge is already fitted in road bed, culverts, etc., for standard gauge, and it is stated that whenever building of the Crow's nest is begun, the gauge of the Great Falls will be widened. This is one refutation of the statement that the C.P.R. would have the Crow's Nest at its mercy. But there is stronger refutation than that. If the Government builds the line, and its business is hampered in anyway by the C.P.R., it will be the Government's own fault. The Canadian Government is in every sense stronger than any railway company in this Dominion. When railway companies dictate to the Government, we may rest assured it is not because the Government is bound by weakness or force of circumstances to

accept dictation, but because it does not choose to assert its strength and independence. It may be quite true that the Government cannot revoke the provisions of the C.P.R. contract and force reductions of rates on that railway before the earnings will pay 10 per cent. to the shareholders (which means never); but it is not less true that the Government can devise means of forcing reductions other than by revocation. On the day that the C.P.R. managers see that the Government are in real earnest about procuring freight and passenger rates relief for the North West and British Columbia, on that very day those managers will humble themselves before the North-West so suddenly that paying freight bills will be a pleasure and to buy a railway ticket will be a delight. Regina Leader.

### RAILWAY RATES.

The main reason for the exorbitant rates of the Canadian Pacific in the prairie region is the Jingo policy that demanded an all British route between the two oceans, notwithstanding that it necessitated carrying the line across the howling wilderness north of Lake Superior, where "a crow has to carry a knapsack," where there is no local traffic, and where the loss on operating has to be made good by heavy tolls in Manitoba. This desert region, reckoning only the portion between Sudbury and Port Arthur, is 550 miles wide; that much of the Canadian Pacific is so much absolute "dead horse." "Use the American railways to the Manitoba frontier," said the anti-Jingos, "start your Canadian Pacific at Winnipeg, and build westward as the progress of settlement warrants." This was the common sense policy, but it was rejected as disloyal by the Knights, who probably wanted to make the work as costly as possible, that they might secure a larger "rake off" for the party fund. The all-British route from sea to sea was an attempt to fight geography, which geography has resented with a vengeance. First, they have been forced to carry the eastern end of the line through the State of Maine, in order that they may have a more accessible winter port than Halifax. Secondly, as we see, the Canadian Pacific is obliged to tax the man on the plains to death for the loss sustained in the desolation of rock, muskeg and jackpine traversed for no other purpose than to avoid the United States and its railways. Lastly, the Canadian Pacific has been compelled, after all, to run lines into the United States as feeders, and to carry wheat and flour from Minneapolis to the Atlantic, with return freights of merchandise, at a lower rate than it charges for carrying similar commodities to and from Winnipeg; that is to say, our all British highway is actually building up Dakota and Minnesota at our expense. We cannot recall a case where an attempt to override the decrees of nature, plainly written on the map, has met with such overwhelming discomfiture. The compensation which Mr. Van Horne would doubtless ask, if rates are to be reduced, is that he should be relieved of the 550 miles between Sudbury and Port Arthur, or, at least, that the Government should pay him a yearly subsidy to make up for the loss on operating it. It is of no use now that connection has been established between Sudbury and a point on the main line west of Regina by way of a line running from the Sault through American territory, when the road from Duluth to Winnipeg is completed it will be still more useless, if that be possible; there is direct connection with Duluth from Sudbury by the Duluth and South Shore, now part of the Canadian Pacific system. But, much as the farmers of Ontario may desire to lighten the burden of the North-West settler, they cannot afford, just now at any rate, to pour any more money into a rat hole, where \$100,000,000 in public cash or its equivalent has gone already.

To compare what was predicted of the Canadian Pacific with what has really come to pass is enough to make angels weep. Sir John Macdonald declared over and over again that the enterprise would not cost the taxpayer of the older provinces a dollar; it would be paid for "to the last farthing" by the sale of lands to the million or so of settlers who, within a few years, would be raising, as Tupper figured, 640,000,000 bushels. Rates were to

# R. BOGUE

A Car of Souris Flour at Right Prices.

## - STOVES -

New Stock of Silver Plated Goods.

Skates! Skates! R. BOGUE.

be low because the road would have the practical monopoly of a traffic of extraordinary dimensions; indeed the large cash and land subsidies were given expressly to ensure cheap transportation. Now, with only 300,000 discontented people strung out between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, the company must get a fresh consideration over and above our \$100,000,000 to recoup it for reducing its rates, or we may as well let the North-West revert to the Indian. The whole business has turned out a stupendously dear fiasco, all because we would persist in fighting nature in the interest of imperialism and keeping Manitoba in isolation, the colony of a colony, instead of letting her participate in the industrial and commercial life of the Great Prairie of the United States, of which she is the northern projection.—Sun.

The reason why so many editors are called cranks is because they are always ready to do a good turn.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "God must have liked the common people, he made so many of them."

It was a matter of surprise to everybody, and of pain to not a few, that the young and spirited Province of Manitoba seemed to vote last June in favor of coercing itself. Recent developments in the election counts make it doubtful whether the Province really did give a majority in favor of coercion.

The following resolution regarding the tariff question was passed by the Manitoba Patrons in convention at Brandon: "Resolved that in the building up of tariff reform the Patrons of Industry of Manitoba unhesitatingly and without reserve condemn the principle of protection and call upon the Government to redeem its election pledges at the forthcoming session of Parliament."

The two sides of the protection shield were exposed with remarkable clearness during the governmental inquiry at Quebec. The tanners wanted the tax removed from several of their lines of raw material, petroleum being among the more important. There were representatives of the oil refining business to the contrary, and they argued on the same lines. The tanners at the same time wanted the duty on leather maintained. The shoe manufacturers followed with a demand for a lowering of the duty on leather and a stiffening of the tax on shoes. The simile of lifting by the shoe straps is specially fitting.

Public attention is called to the fact that the rule of the post office department now permits the return direct to the senders, without being forwarded to the dead letter office, and without charge except in case of letters originally insufficiently prepaid, of those letters which fail of delivery to the address, provided they have upon the face or back, the name and address of the sender. On request that letters be returned at the end of a period specified, and the letters have the name and address, they are not subject to any fee upon return; it will therefore be seen what advantage there is, in having the name and address of the sender placed upon all letters mailed.

The editor of the Review of Reviews calls attention to the significant fact that England has never known such prosperity and never attained such greatness as during the reigns of her queens. Of course it is merely by coincidence that a queen should give England her Golden Elizabethan Age, that Queen Anne's reign should pass into history as England's Augustan age, and that the glorious Victorian age, now unhappily drawing to a close, should have given England such greatness and prosperity as the world had never dreamed of. Of course it is merely a peculiar, unaccountable coincidence that such things should occur when the sovereignty is vested in a woman—but we do not write other history on the happen-so hypothesis.

The Winnipeg board of trade has been asked to use its influence to secure the admission of cream separators free of duty. The dairy industry is rapidly growing in importance, and is becoming one of the greatest sources of revenue for Manitoba and the Territories, but great attention should be paid to the quality of the product, and an essential in this direction is the more general use of the improved cream separator. A good separator is a costly article, and the first cost is greatly increased by the duty imposed upon imported machines. We feel sure, however, that Mr. Laurier's Government will look after the interests of our farmers, when revising the tariff, without the influence of the Winnipeg board of trade being brought to bear upon them.

In his speech at the Winnipeg banquet the Minister of Interior said that he had by his study come to the conclusion that the whole question of immigration had to be studied anew from top to bottom and a radical change made. He would just point out that in the last ten years as many farmers had gone out of Manitoba as had come into it. They had gone away and no adequate study being made of the cause, the country lost settlers of the most desirable class, and was not in a position to say how best to keep what remained. The first thing then to be done was to find out what was necessary to make the farmers contented and prosperous here. After this had been done the next step was to find out what was necessary to bring people here.

A copy of the public accounts of the Dominion for the financial year ending June 30th has been received. The receipts on account of consolidated fund were \$36,618,590, and the expenditures \$36,969,541, leaving a deficit of \$350,951. There was a total expenditure on capital account of \$3,716,184, with \$68,667 paid to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The subsidies to railways were \$834,745. The net debt was increased during the year by \$5,122,505, and amounted on June 30th to \$258,497,432. The average rate of interest on gross debt was 3.23 per cent. against 3.29 per cent. the year previous, while the net rate was 2.80 per cent. against 2.81 per cent. in 1894-95. The circulation of Dominion notes was about \$21,000,000, an increase of over half a million in the year. The amount at the credit of depositors in the savings bank during the year \$19,794,918, an increase of over two millions during the year.

At the banquet given by the mayor of Montreal Mr. Laurier took occasion to assure the representative gathering that sat about him, that any reciprocity treaty to which he would be a party must not imperil our close relations with Britain. This is a long advance on the unrestricted reciprocity position and one for which the Canadian people will be prompt to give him credit. We want to trade with our neighbors; but we do not want to chill the growth of the spirit of closer British unity. The Premier has caught the tone of the popular mind and he cannot too firmly stand to the position that British connection is one of the things that should not be imperiled in any trade barter.

An English exchange gives some interesting facts respecting the teetotal colliery village of Roe Green in Lancashire. Twenty-five years ago the houses of the village belonged almost exclusively to the Bridgewater Trustees who employed most of the men. Today, out of 140 houses, 89 are inhabited by their owners. The Rochdale Tent has a membership of 270 and the Band of Hope 286. There is a co-operative store, the property of the village, yielding a profit of 3s. in the pound. The chapel and Sunday school have been built by the workmen themselves at a cost of £2,700, and while in the United Kingdom as a whole one in four persons over sixty years of age receives parish pay for at least a part of the year, in Roe Green there is not a single one over this age receiving pauper relief.

Say a helpful word when you can. You don't know how much you may cheer some fellow traveler by a word of appreciation which costs you little or nothing, but which is laden with the perfumes of life to the discouraged one. "No man liveth unto himself." No normally healthy man desires to live unto him self. Inordinate love of praise is a weakness; but some regard for the good opinion of others lingers in every human breast, and when a meritorious achievement or a noble course of conduct has been accomplished a sign of acknowledgement and of appreciation is to the soul "as a draft of water to a dry and thirsty land wherein there is no water." Such a word is like the quality of mercy, twice blessed; it blesses him that gives as well as him that takes. Only the other evening we were coming up street about midnight and discovered a young man fat fully and painstakingly dressing his employer's window. Said we to him: "Do you have sole charge of this department?" "Yes," he replied. "Well, does your employer show his appreciation whenever you evolve something particularly nice?" "Oh no, I'd work here all night if he did; but he never says anything, any time, good, bad or indifferent." If that employer only knew the power of an appreciative word he would, beyond a doubt, be glad to have given it, and not for his own sake either; but that is the way it goes with us all and the good we might have done goes undone because of our thoughtlessness. It may be "thoughtlessness is a crime," as Dr. Arnold was wont to say to his pupils at Rugby.—Ex

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### BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. H. Bowering.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-  
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting  
Thurs. evening at 8 o'clock.  
All are cordially invited.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.  
C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,  
8:00.  
Everybody welcome.

### METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11  
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;  
E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.;  
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8  
o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All  
seats free.

### CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. (ANGELICAN.)

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every  
Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals  
after Matins at 11 o'clock. Sunday School  
and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong  
and sermon at 7. Special services during Ad-  
vent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All seats free. All persons invited and  
welcome. Books provided.

### Wanted—A Little Girl.

Where have they gone to—the little girls.  
With natural manners and natural curls,  
Who love their dolls and like their toys  
And talk of something besides the boys?  
Little old women in plenty I find,  
Mature in manner and old of mind;  
Little old folks who talk of their "beaux,"  
And vie with each other in stylish clothes;  
Little old folks who, at nine and ten,  
Are sick of pleasure and tired of men;  
Who travel, travel, travel, travel,  
And find no new thing under the sun.

Once, in the beautiful long ago,  
Some dear little children I used to know;  
Girls who were merry as lambs at play,  
And laughed and romped the livelong day.  
They thought not at all of the style of their  
clothes.  
They never imagined that boys were "beaux";  
"Other girls' brothers" and "ma'am" were they  
Spent their fellows to help them play.

Where have they gone to? If you see  
One of them anywhere send her to me.  
I would give a medal of purest gold  
To one of those dear little girls of old.  
With an innocent heart and an open smile,  
Who knows not the meaning of "flirt" or  
"style."

### He Recognized Her.

An old man would not believe he  
could hear his wife talk at a distance  
of five miles by telephone. His better  
half was in a country store several  
miles away, where there was a tele-  
phone, and the skeptic was also in a  
place where there was a similar instru-  
ment, and on being told how to operate  
it walked boldly up and shouted:  
"Hello, Jane!" At that instant  
lightning struck the telephone wire  
and knocked the old gent down, and as  
he scrambled to his feet, he excitedly  
cried: "That's Jane every time!"

### The Kings of England.

Those who have once learned this  
jingle, which gives the names of Eng-  
land's kings and queens since the Con-  
quest, have no doubt, found it very use-  
ful. We suggest to teachers especially  
the helpfulness of such aids to memory  
as this old rhyme:

First William the Norman, then William his  
son,  
Henry, Stephen and Henry, then Richard  
and John;  
Next, Henry the Third, Edwards one, two  
and three;  
And again after Richard, three Henrys we  
see.  
Two Edwards, Third Richard, if rightly I  
guess;  
Two Henrys, Sixth Edward, Queen Mary,  
Queen Bess;  
Then James the Scotchman, then Charles  
when they slew,  
Yet received after Cromwell, another  
Charles, too.  
Next, James the Second ascended the  
throne;  
Then good William and Mary together came  
on,  
Till Anne, George four, and fourth William  
all past;  
God gave us Victoria—may she long be the  
last!

### Uses of Aluminum.

It is claimed that aluminum plates  
are destined to become the universal  
material for lithographic printing,  
which means a revolution in the litho-  
graphic art. Of all the metals that  
have been tried besides aluminum, says  
the Aluminum World, to replace the  
cumbersome lithographic stone, zinc is  
the only metal which has given any  
satisfaction, but it was found that zinc  
could not be depended upon. To insure  
good work the zinc plates must be ab-  
solutely pure, and even then many  
colours cannot be printed from zinc with  
safety. Aluminum has been proven to  
be as good as stone. The metal  
approaches the physical properties of  
lithographic stone from its ability to  
absorb fats or stony substances.

Rising rates are now made of  
aluminum, affording at the same time  
exceptional strength and lightness, a  
pair weighing only 24 ounces.

Aluminum articles for the toilet are  
now made in great variety, among  
other things combs, razor handles and  
hairpins.  
Pans made of an aluminum alloy it  
is claimed write easily and do not rust.  
A company has put on the market  
aluminum guitars, banjos, mandolins  
and uddies. The instruments are  
made out of one piece of sheet alumi-  
num pressed into shape. They are  
beautiful finished, and not only make a  
beautiful looking instrument, but give  
a rich tone.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

## The Future of Our Boys and Girls.

Never did this question force itself  
more prominently to the front than at  
present. There has been, and still is,  
a tendency on the part of our young  
people to seek the lighter employments,  
and no one will blame them much. We  
all rather like to be spruced up and  
look clean and tidy—quite a desirable  
preference. The young man or woman  
needs not to be very observant to no-  
tice the difference, commonly in this  
respect, between the farmer's son or  
daughter at work, and the store clerk,  
school teacher or office hand. We  
cannot put old heads on young shoulders,  
and the young head cannot be  
expected to look much beyond the  
present enjoyment, neither can we  
expect him to look much below the  
surface and estimate appearance at  
their true value. But it becomes an  
absolute necessity for them to look the  
stern facts square in the face. "Things  
are not always what they seem." Very  
often the fancy clothing indicates not  
plenty of money, but, on the contrary,  
a very small bank deposit. The lighter  
employments are now flooded. A  
business man a short time ago told me  
that being in need of another clerk he  
advertised and was at once answered  
by over two hundred applicants. A  
few weeks ago our school district ad-  
vertised for a second class teacher, and  
was answered by one hundred and one  
applicants, including many first class  
certificateds and B.A.'s. Had the ad-  
vertisement included third class certi-  
ficates I have no doubt we would have  
had double the number.

At least two bad results follow:—  
(1) A great many thoroughly capable  
young people, after spending both  
money and time, find themselves out  
of employment, and (2) the agricultur-  
al profession is robbed of many who  
would not only have been its  
brightest, but also its most successful  
representatives. A great many of  
these will have to go back to farm life,  
where there is plenty of room for them.  
I know that just here I will be told  
that they will be all the better farmers  
on account of the high education they  
have received. I will discuss that  
question later on.

Let us now consider some of the  
causes which lead to this flooding of  
the lighter employments. Two of  
these we have already noticed, viz.,  
love of ease and love of dress, both  
quite natural to more than young  
people. Another idea is that these  
employments are more lucrative. This  
idea has its source in the fact that we  
are apt to notice only the successes—  
these float on the surface—while the  
failures, which are "legion," drop from  
sight and drag out a miserable  
existence in obscurity. Another cause  
for the prevalence of this idea is: that  
thousands are compelled to put on  
good appearances though sick at heart.  
Thousands of our town ladies wear fine  
bonnets and dresses whose predecessors  
perhaps of several generations are not  
paid for, and their poor husbands are  
driven to their wits' end to know how  
to pay an installment of interest or to  
starve off for an eighth or tenth time  
a long-suffering creditor.

Certainly in the last few years there  
has been comparatively little money  
made by farmers, and the salaries paid  
to many in the professions, teachers,  
clerks, etc., and the profits claimed by  
business enterprises, etc., have been  
out of all proportion to the farmer's  
earnings; but these things are chang-  
ing. High salaries are disappearing  
before excessive competition, and farm-  
ers having contracted the habit of  
sending large sums of money to the  
departmental stores, are compelling  
our merchants to cut their profits in  
the awful sin of patronizing these de-  
partmental stores on account of the  
"sweating" process indulged in by  
them. Well, there are two sides to  
this subject. Why are there so many  
subjects of the sweating process?  
Chiefly because there are so many who  
prefer the needle to the cow's teat.  
Many of these "sweated" girls would  
curl their noses in contempt at the  
noble farmer's daughter who, with  
beauty and rosy cheeks, they see  
milking a cow, or hoeing a flower bed  
or a row of vegetables in the garden.

This brings me to another cause of  
this flooding of the lighter employ-  
ments, viz., the idea that manual labor  
is dishonorable. Some seem to have  
the idea that labor was the curse of  
man. Not at all. The three first laws  
given to man in his unfallen state  
were: 1st. The law of the Sabbath—  
Gen. 2:3. 2nd. The law of labor, and  
farm labor at that—Gen. 2:15. 3rd.  
The law of marriage—Gen. 3:21-24.  
In other words the first Sabbath ob-  
served on earth was by a representative  
farmer and his wife. On the other  
hand, the curse of Canaan (Gen. 9:25)  
was that he should be "a servant of  
servants." I fancy this comes pretty  
near the case of the store clerk, who,  
notwithstanding his stylish appearance,  
has to wait upon all grades of society,  
hand down roll after roll of goods,  
simply to be looked at by people who  
have neither the intention nor the  
ability to purchase. How much more  
honorable is the position of the farmer  
who, with sun browned face and plain  
clothes, "bows but to God alone."—  
Jas. Elder in Farmers' Advocate.

## What a Woman Ought to Do.

Dean Talbot, of the Chicago Univer-  
sity, says that the advice she would  
give to a young woman upon her com-  
pleting school life, would depend great-  
ly on her temperament, training, home  
and that sort of thing. "Nearly  
everyone," says the dean, "has an in-  
clination towards some particular work,  
with plans formulated by the time she  
is ready to leave school. Every young  
woman should set about something that  
is certain, not necessarily a profession.  
It may be she is needed at home. In  
that case her duties are clearly there.  
To any mind women are much behind  
what they could be and ought to be in  
their own special field. House-keeping  
is considered drudgery when in reality  
it is one of the most complicated and  
difficult professions. It often involves  
intricate problems in economics. The  
proper preparation of food is a chemical  
problem, the principle of which few  
women understand in the least. They  
have no conception of the value of  
different foods or the way in which  
they may be utilized to the best ad-  
vantage. The recent discoveries along  
that line have been made by women  
long ago."

## How the Dipper Saved the Farm.

Father was sick and the mortgage on the  
farm coming due. I saw in the Christian  
Advocate where Miss A. M. Fritz, of Station  
A, St. Louis, Mo., would send a special  
combination dipper for 18 two-cent stamps  
and I ordered one. I saw the dipper could  
be used as a fruit jar filler, a plain dipper,  
a fine strainer, a funnel, a strainer funnel, a  
sick room warming pan and a pint measure.  
These eight different uses makes the dipper  
such a necessary article that I went to work  
with it and it sells at very near every house.  
In four months I paid off the mortgage. I  
think I can clear as much as \$200 a month.  
If you need work you can do well by giving  
this a trial. Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A,  
St. Louis, Mo., will send you a sample for  
18 two-cent stamps—write at once.

JOHN G. N.

## Did You Ever Make Money Easy?

MR. EDITOR.—I have read how Mr. C. E.  
B. made so much money in the Dish Washer  
business and I think I have beat him. I am  
very young yet and have had very little ex-  
perience in selling goods, but have made  
over eight hundred dollars in ten weeks  
selling Dish Washers. It is simply wonder-  
ful how easy it is to sell them. All you  
have to do is to show the ladies how they  
work and they cannot help but buy one.  
For the benefit of others I will state that I  
got my start from the Mount City Dish  
Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Write to them  
and they will send you full particulars. I  
think I can clear over \$500 a month.  
I am not going to let the coming  
year pass. Try it and publish your success  
for the benefit of the others. J. F. C.

## A Good Wind Mill—Make It Your- self.

I saw one of the People's wind mills which  
I saw recommended in your paper recently.  
It only cost me \$9.40 and is a splendid mill.  
My mill is deep but it pumps it all right and  
with very little wind. The neighbors all  
like it, and as I am a kind of a carpenter, I  
have agreed to put up nine mills already, on  
which I can make a nice profit, and there  
are many others for whom I can put up  
mills this fall. I don't see why every farmer  
should not have a wind mill, when they  
can make it themselves for less than \$10.  
Anyone can get diagrams and complete  
directions by sending 18 two-cent stamps to  
pay postage, etc., to Francis Casey, St.  
Louis, Mo., and there can be dozens of them  
put up in any locality by anyone that has  
the energy to do so. A FARMER.

## Churning Done in One Minute.

I have tried the Lightning Churn you re-  
cently described in your paper, and it is  
certainly a wonder. I can churn in less  
than one minute and the butter is elegant,  
and you get considerably more butter than  
when you use a common churn. I took the  
agency for the churn here and every butter  
maker that sees it buys one. I have sold  
three dozen and they give the best of satis-  
faction. I know I can sell 100 in this town-  
ship, as they churn so quickly, make so  
much more butter than common churns and  
are so cheap. Someone in every township  
can make two or three hundred dollars sell-  
ing these churns. By addressing J. F.  
Casey & Co., St. Louis, you can get the full  
and full information so you can make big  
money right at home. I have made \$80 the  
past two weeks and I have never sold any-  
thing in my life before. A FARMER.

## A Wife Equal to a Gold Mine.

Will some of your readers give me a good  
recipe for making a cold starch? I am sell-  
ing self-heating flatirons and iron a little at  
every house and have to use some starch at  
every place and want to know how to make  
a good cold starch. My husband was in-  
deed, and I being anxious to help him,  
thought I would sell self-heating flatirons,  
and I am doing splendidly. A cent's worth  
of fuel will heat the iron for three hours  
so that you can have a perfected even heat.  
You can iron in half the time and no danger  
of scorching the clothes, as with the old iron,  
and you can get the most beautiful gloss. I  
sell at nearly every house, as the iron saves  
so much fuel every body wants one. I make  
\$1.50 on each iron and have not sold less  
than ten any day I worked. My brother is  
doing well and I think anyone can make lots  
of money anywhere selling irons. J. F.  
Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., will start any-  
one in the business as they did me, if you  
will address them. Miss A. RUSSELL.

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CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

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of 663 Somerset Ave., Toronto, writes:  
"Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of coughs after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for cough, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. BARNUM,  
of Little Rock, N.B., writes:  
"As a cure for cough Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.  
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Sold everywhere. They Wear like Iron.

EVERY FAMILY  
SHOULD KNOW THAT

**Murray & Lanman's  
FLORIDA WATER**

THE SWEETEST  
MOST FRAGRANT, MOST REFRESHING  
AND ENDURING OF ALL  
PERFUMES FOR THE  
HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET OR BATH.

ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND  
GENERAL DEALERS.

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for IN-  
TERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and won-  
derful in its quick action to relieve distress.

**PAIN-KILLER** is a sure cure for Sore  
Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Scurvy,  
Cholera, and all kind of Complaints.

**PAIN-KILLER** IS THE BEST REM-  
edy for all kinds of Pain, such as Head-  
ache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache,  
Stomachache, etc.

**PAIN-KILLER** IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE  
BEST REMEDY  
MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief  
in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Scalds,  
Burns, etc.

**PAIN-KILLER** is the well tried and  
trusted friend of the  
Mechanic, Farmer, Plasterer, Sailor, and in  
all classes waiting a medicine, which is quick  
and safe to use internally or externally with  
certainty of relief.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine  
"PAIN-KILLER" sold everywhere, in big bottles.

Very Large Bottle 50 cents.

## MOTHER AND DAUGHTER Rejoice Together.

Five Year Old Maggie McRitchie, a Victim of Chronic  
"Fainting Spells and Nervous Weakness," Completely Cured  
by South American Nervine After All Other Efforts had  
failed. The Mother, a Sufferer From Nervous Prostration  
and Indigestion, Likewise Cured. Hear What the Thank-  
ful Father Has to Say.



MRS. JAMES MCRTICHIE AND DAUGHTER

A leading local physician, whose  
profession takes him among the chil-  
dren of the various public institutions,  
remarked to the writer, that one  
would hardly believe that so many  
children were afflicted by nervous  
troubles, which sap the system and  
prevent proper development. In  
many cases the doctors are powerless  
to cure these troubles. They can  
relieve the suffering little ones, but in  
South American Nervine we have a  
medicine that does more than simply  
give relief. Its peculiar strength is  
that it completely cures where physi-  
cians relieve. A case in point came to  
us the 24th ult., in a letter from Mr.  
James W. McRitchie of Bothwell,  
Ont. He says:—"My daughter  
Maggie, aged 9 years, was afflicted  
with nervous fainting spells for over  
a year, which left her in such a con-  
dition of weakness afterwards that  
the child was practically an invalid.  
We tried several remedies and doctor-  
ed with her in one way and another,  
but nothing gave relief. Seeing South  
American Nervine advertised, as par-  
ticularly efficacious in nervous dis-

Whether the patient be man or  
woman, young or old, South American  
Nervine provides a complete medium  
for restoration to health. It is a  
medicine differing absolutely from  
every other. A cure is effected by  
application to the nerve centres of the  
human system and science has proved  
that when these nerve centres are  
kept healthy the whole body is healthy.  
For these reasons failure is impos-  
sible.

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**

Moose Jaw N.W.T.







V.

The bride and bridegroom knelt together at the altar-rails, and the minister began the exhortation with which the marriage service opens. During the reading of this address the bridegroom felt his irrational disquietude increase, and in spite of the solemnity that he could control his nervousness, he was unable to prevent his face from being perceived by others. The congregation were attentive and quiet, but he could hear at the back of the church the murmur of voices, and he knew by a place being found for some one more that the concluding portion of the address was at length reached—"Therefore if they may not lawfully be joined together or let him now speak or else hereafter for ever hold his peace" and the minister then turned to the next sentence when a startling cry came from a man in the back of the church had

The perusal of this letter occasioned Mr. Santal much pain, and his sorrow was immeasurably increased by a note which was enclosed from Miss Willoughby, in which she assured him in the warmest terms of her unaltered love and confidence. He wrote to Mr. Willoughby in reply, thanking him for his courtesy, but regretting that it was not in his power to give the assurance asked for, as the priest's

round as though expecting a response, but the spectators, who understood nothing, remained silent. Only a little man at the back of the group, with shaggy eyebrows, and bright eyes, whom no one had hitherto observed, but who was no doubt a Catholic, replied in a thin voice with the antiphon—"Suscipiant animam ejus."—Maude Falkner.

## A SUNDAY WOMAN.

Mr. Andrews was usually such a mild little body, that when she made this last very decided statement, Mr. Andrews' eyes were rather startled, and subsided into silence. All the rest of the summer and fall, Mrs. Andrews persisted in her revolutionary ideas, and engaged no more from church. She stayed after the service and talked with her friends. She picked up with the rest of the family, and was not at all sensitive to the weather. Sunday afternoon she took a long nap, and spent some time with the boys, who were out walking with her husband and the boys, through shady lanes and cart paths. She began to feel less tired, and the second time, so she began to call on the boys to do little things to help her, and they began to do so. The boys and the work grew more thoughtful of her. Neither they nor Mr. Andrews grew thin and feeble for the rest of the work, and dinner and supper. The washing being put to soak early Monday morning, came out as white as ever. And Mr. Andrews, who had been told to let him strain the milk and wash the pail one night in the week.

## RUSSIA WANTS DOCTORS

## GUARDING THE MONEY

HER APPLICATION.

## OLDEST LOVE LETTERS

## THE SLAUGHTER OF WITCHES

men comprises two-thirds of

Women comprise two-thirds of the church members of the United States, but only one-thirteenth of the criminals.

### A Man Who Had Forgotten Everything

## BULL FIGHTING ON BICYCLES

### STRATEGIC MOVEMENTS

The best way to live is to cast away troubles and contentions which cannot be cured by fretting. In justice to the requirements of the present, you should not look back and make yourself wretched over things that cannot be undone.



## Stock ..Taking..

THIS MONTH WE TAKE STOCK.

This month we expect all out standing accounts to be paid and would ask all our customers who have been favored with credit to call and have their accounts balanced.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Don't forget McKanlass in the town hall, on Wednesday night.

As a rule, country folks think more of their kin folks than town folks.

Woman may be happy when she has only enough hair to pin her hat to.

D. J. Robertson, furniture dealer, of Regina, has removed to Sandon, where he will open up a store.

J. K. McCulloch, of Winnipeg, is in Montreal, and will participate in the world's championship skating races.

Premier Haultain was at Macleod last week visiting his constituents. He was expected back to the capital this week.

A protest against the return of Mr. McCreary as Mayor for Winnipeg has been filed, on the grounds that he cannot qualify for the position.

Winnipeg will send a four oared crew to compete in the Healey regatta next season. Over \$800 has been subscribed by the citizens to defray the expenses necessarily incurred.

Rev. G. M. Lehigh, of Brandon, was in town on Monday, and delivered an address on "Giving," that evening in Russell Hall. A collection and subscription was taken up which together amounted to over fifty dollars.

At the Moosomin assizes last week Stewart Lynes, of Wapella, was convicted of stealing parts of a deserted horse, and sentenced to one year in jail. Others who offend in this respect will do well to take this as a warning.

Milk is delivered in Revelstoke at 10 cents per quart; butter retails at 20c to 30c per lb; eggs, 30c per dozen; potatoes and vegetables, \$30 per ton; oats, \$30 per ton; hay, timothy, \$25 per ton; hay, prairie, \$18 per ton; best flour retails at \$3.00 per cwt.

The Medicine Hat school board received fourteen applications for the position of principal, in the place of Mr. P. R. Pitt, who has been appointed school inspector. Mr. A. Martin, of Maple Creek, was awarded the position at a salary of \$900 per annum. Among those who applied was the name of W. A. Munns, of Moose Jaw.

The Directors of the Agricultural Society and the relief committee met in the town clerk's office on Saturday last in connection with the relief fund scheme. They appointed Jas. Smith and Thos. Falconer as a committee to ascertain the amount of relief required, and report at a meeting to be held at the same place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

On Monday, before Police Magistrate Seymour Green, Mr. Wm. Harris was charged by Mr. Jno. Schram with interrupting the Salvation Army while holding religious services in their barracks on Saturday evening last. The accused pleaded guilty of the charge, and was convicted. The case was remanded until next Saturday, when A. Dillabough, who was a partner in the offence and who left town, will be tried and sentence given in both cases.

Messrs. W. F. Brine, of Fort Qu'Appelle; R. B. Ferguson, of Regina; W. W. Bole, of Moose Jaw, have been appointed License Commissioners for District No. 4 for the current year. They met at Regina last week to hear the application of Crummer Bros. for a wholesale license at Indian Head. Evidence pro and con was taken. The approval of ten of the twenty nearest residents had not been procured. The municipal council had passed a resolution protesting against the granting of the license. Other bodies and individuals as well protested. The Commissioners decided that they would not be justified in granting the license.

Women talk better than men because they take more practice.

Man's life is a constant trial and all his neighbors are on the jury.

Mr. Walter Scott, of the Regina Leader, spent Saturday and Sunday last in town.

As a singer of Negro plantation melodies and Negro absurdities, Mc Kanlass stands pre-eminent.

C.P.R. traffic receipts for last week amounted to \$315,000; for the same week of last year they were \$341,000.

Mr. McPhail, the defeated candidate, has entered a protest against the election of Mr. T. O. Davis in Saskatchewan.

Capt. McKenzie was in town on Monday and Tuesday, and held services in the Salvation Army barracks both evenings.

A large number of the French-Canadians who left some months ago for Brazil, are returning home again a sadder but wiser people.

A novelty in the shape of a "measuring social" was held by the Regina Ladies' Aid. The admission was according to height, 5 cents per foot being charged.

Messrs. R. Bogue, merchant, and Jas. Hamilton, of T. W. Robinson's, Moose Jaw, were in town last Friday, being called as witnesses in the Gardner forgery trial—Leader.

A lady at Auxerre gave birth to triplets about ten days ago—two boys and a girl—all of whom are doing well. Only last Christmas day twelve months, the same mother gave birth to twins, both of whom are still living.

The Revelstoke Herald chronicles the marriage of Mr. Thos. Downs to Miss Susie Nesbit, which occurred on Thursday, Jan. 21st. Mr. Downs is a brother to Mr. Wm. Downs, of Buffalo Lake.

Mr. Jas. H. Ross, M.L.A., went to Prince Albert last week to be in attendance at the banquet given in honor of Mr. McDowall, ex-M. P. for Saskatchewan, who contemplates leaving the North-West shortly.

Of the 28,000 applications for patents filed in England last year more than one-half were for improvements on bicycles. Generally every man who owns a bicycle thinks he could improve something about it if he tried, and in England a good many try.

Two articles written by Lieut. Governor Mackintosh are announced to appear, one in the February issue of the Canadian Magazine, "British America's Gateway to the Orient—Rossland and the Kootenay Mining Centres." The second, "The Empire's Far Northern Outpost," will be published in the Montreal Star. Both articles will be illustrated.

The popular belief in British Guiana is that the settlement of the Venezuela affair, as arranged between Great Britain and the United States, will practically confirm the British claims in every material particular. It is expected that some struggling colonists will find themselves outside the Guiana line, but nearly the whole of the north-west district in dispute, and by far the most valuable, will be declared to belong to Great Britain.

The amount of gold taken from the Saskatchewan river during 1896 was greater than in any previous year. The banks of Edmonton and South Edmonton bought in 1896 \$51,000 worth of gold amalgam from the miners. This amount does not represent the whole amount taken from the river, as a good deal would not be offered for sale at either of the towns mentioned. Many miners who wash gold down the river from Edmonton, when the season closes, float down to Battleford, and dispose of their dust there.

Vivian solos played by the Great McKanlass:  
"Witches Dance,"—Paganinni.  
Six Air Variations—DeBoriot.  
Lucia DeLammermour—DeBoriot.  
Fifth Concerto—Rhohe.  
"Mocking Bird," (with variations)—McKanlass.  
"Niagara,"—Ole Ball.  
"Arkansas,"—Ole Ball.

Latest songs sung by McKanlass:—  
"Just tell them that from me."  
"Hey dar, my turtle dove."  
"Walk along, come along, my honey," etc.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.  
**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
**BAKING**  
POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 Years the Standard.

Mr. W. B. McMillan has returned home from Winnipeg.

Owing to the cold weather on Monday, Principal Fenwick was compelled to close school.

Mr. Hugh Smith, of Portage la Prairie committed suicide on Saturday by shooting himself.

Mr. Wilcox, of Owen Sound, is visiting his brother, Mr. A. Wilcox, chief train despatcher, of the C.P.R.

A railway accident occurred at Dorchester, N.B., on Tuesday, in which two persons are reported to have been killed, and Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, slightly injured.

Mr. David Smallwood returned home on Friday evening last from a trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. Alex. McArter, who accompanied him, will remain with his parents at Victoria.

An exchange remarks: "The French Canadian papers that attributed Hon. Mr. Tarte's illness to his disobedience of the commands of the Bishops will have some difficulty in accounting for his recovery."

The "petrified man," who was exhibited in several Manitoba towns last summer, causing considerable curiosity for a while, is to be sold by auction next month in Grand Forks, N. D.

The United States House of Representatives has adopted, by a vote of 104 to 5, a bill prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in the Capitol building, but it will require a majority vote of the Senate before it becomes law.

Owing to the severe weather, the attendance at the social given by Mrs. Glenn, on Friday evening last, was very slim, there being only about twenty five present. The evening was spent in playing parlor games, which were relieved at intervals by several literary renditions.

The Queen's birthday, Dominion day, Thanksgiving day, Christmas—all these have their own special significance, and as holidays we know how to treat them. But New Year's day is becoming more and more awkward. With its advent we enter a new year, of course, but to most of us that is getting to have no more meaning than entering a street car. A writer in the Chicago Record suggests that it be set apart as the day on which to return all books borrowed during the year just closed, and perhaps to make it more joyous, the umbrella that was borrowed one rainy evening last summer might also be returned. We will have to do this or something like it with the day, otherwise it will cease to have any distinctive whatever.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the eastern papers: "A Western cowboy after a severe illness, during which he had been very kindly treated by the hospital physician, called at the home of this friend to thank him for his attentions and say farewell. In the conversation the doctor mentioned that he intended visiting Europe shortly. 'Then you must call on some friends of mine who will see you pleasantly entertained,' said the cowboy, and he sat down and dictated a letter to the 'Marquis of Maitland,' at a castle in England. The physician smiled a bit incredulously as he took the note. 'You know the gentleman I hope?' 'Rather,' laughed the cowboy, 'that gentleman hap to be my father.'"

The Lieut. Governor has considered it advisable to revise the list of Justices of the Peace in the North-West Territories, and has accordingly cancelled all appointments made prior to Monday, Jan. 18th, excepting those Justices of the Peace who, on the said date, were residing within the said Territories and outside of the several electoral districts mentioned in the schedule to Ordinance No. 11 of 1895, the Inspectors of the North West Mounted Police force, and George McCrum, Esquire, of Cumberland House in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, and has issued a new list in its place. On the revised list are the names of E. H. Scott, of Estevan; W. A. H. Court, of Dundurn; H. Dorrell, of Moose Jaw; J. Henderson, of Wascana; S. Marling and G. Spring Rice, of Pense; and W. C. Sanders and T. D. Watson, of Moose Jaw.

A curious case has just been decided by a Missouri court. Freeman O. Smith was a member of the Western Commercial Travellers' Association, and held in it a policy of insurance of \$5,000 in the event of death "by external violent accidental means." Up to August, 1895, Smith was an exceptionally healthy strong person. Early in that month he commenced wearing a pair of new shoes, and "breaking them in" produced friction of the shoe against his foot, and there resulted "unexpectedly," as the Judge finds, "and not according to the usual course of things, an abrasion of the skin of one of the toes, thereby causing a sore." The sore grew worse, by the latter part of September blood poisoning set in and on October 3rd he died. The Judge concludes that death was occasioned by "external, violent and accidental means" within the meaning of the policy. A tight-boot clause in a life insurance policy would be a novelty.—Toronto Globe.

Canadian exports for the past six months increased \$7,681,660; imports increased \$1,000,000.

It is proposed at Ottawa to present a national tribute to Her Majesty, on the occasion of her jubilee.

Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the well-known shorthand system which bears his name, is dead.

Mr. T. Snythe, of Acton, Ont., was here for a couple of days this week, representing a wholesale leather goods firm.

F. H. Whyte, commercial traveller, was in town a few days this week in the interests of a wholesale millinery firm of Toronto.

Mr. Wm. McGregor, of Brandon, arrived from the east on Monday, and will spend a short time in Moose Jaw as the guest of his brother, Mr. Alex. McGregor.

At the head of a subscription list to the White Cross department of the R. T. of T., published in a recent Templar, appears the name of Mr. R. West, of Moose Jaw, for \$5.00.

It is reported that J. R. Brown, of Qu'Appelle Station, has received the appointment of inspector of weights and measures, which has been vacated by Mr. McDonald, son of the ex-member for Eastern Assiniboia.

An Ottawa telegram states that Lieut. Governor Mackintosh has been granted three months' leave of absence from Regina to visit Rossland, and that Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson has been appointed administrator during his absence.

The Supreme Court of Canada will meet at Ottawa on February 16th when the hearing of the election appeals will take precedence. The appeals already inscribed are those from Assiniboia, Macdonald, Montreal, Lunenburg, Beauharnois, Marquette, Winnipeg, Selkirk and West Prince, P.E.I.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, was to leave Ottawa yesterday to confer with farmers at different points in the Territories where creameries are to be established. The first meeting will likely be at Indian Head on Feb. 1st. The next meeting will be at Calgary, after which he will go up the Calgary & Edmonton Rail way. Other places to be visited will be announced later.

Unless all signs fail a large majority of the Roman Catholics of Quebec are quite willing to be delivered from the political thralldom of the hierarchy. Why should they not be? Frenchmen are not the material out of which slaves are made. Neither are Irishmen. There is good reason for believing that a large number of the French people have been long waiting for some Catholic with the moral courage to lead them into liberty.—Churchman.

The official report of the labor department of the British Government Board of Trade shows that during the eleven months ending December, 31, 3,758 wage workers were killed and 52,000 injured by following their employment. Strangely enough, the casualties among workers in factories and workshops were heavier than among miners or railroad employees; 30,000 factory hands having been injured during the year against 13,000 railroad men and 6,000 miners; 18,000 seamen on British vessels were drowned during the same period. Special stress is laid on the fact that no less than 930 men employed in the painting trade died of lockjaw or other complaints due to lead poisoning.

The Rev. Leonard Dawson, curate of St. Matthew's chapel, Allerton, England, formerly Rector of Regina, has been elected by the Home Organization Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the newly created post of assistant secretary for London, England. The creation of this post is due to the extension of missionary interest, brought about by the work of the Junior Clergy Association of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Since his return to the old country in 1893, Mr. Dawson has constantly had the interests of the North West in mind, being frequently engaged in speaking at meetings on behalf of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle. In his new and important sphere of labor he may be entrusted to continue to take the same interest in his old diocese as heretofore.

Waghorn's Guide has received additional acknowledgment of its merits. The Council of the North-West Commercial Travellers Association have passed a resolution endorsing and recommending it. The testimony is well deserved for the Guide is essential to all business men and travellers, and has been their standby for many a day. Its familiar trade mark "You'll find it in Waghorn's Guide" is well known and aptly suggests at the same time its contents and anticipates enquiries. It furnishes full official information for travel by rail, stage, ocean and lake, records all mail changes, gives a complete list of all past offices and their location and stage connection, has an index to all railway stations, has legislative, city, municipal, county court, registry tables, military, ecclesiastical, land and lodge guides, up-to-date list of city and provincial banks, and maps of city and province, and forms a diary almanac and weather record.

Con. W. A. Barton was in Regina on Friday last.

Mrs. Jas. Mair visited friends in Regina this week.

Mr. W. C. Saunders, the newly appointed J.P., was in Regina yesterday.

Mr. W. J. Bradshaw, of Parkbeg, was in town this week. He left for home Wednesday morning.

Rev. Jno. A. McGillivray, of the Independent Foresters, passed through on Wednesday, en route to Edmonton.

Mr. Wm. Tennant left this week for Queen Charlotte Islands, on the Pacific Coast, where employment awaits him.

Lt. Governor Mackintosh, Commissioner Herchmer, and Mr. R. B. Gordon were passengers on Wednesday's delayed No. 1, en route west.

The Royal Hotel, Prince Albert, lately occupied by D. D. MacLeod, of Moose Jaw, is shortly to be reopened by Mr. Perry, who has leased the premises.

Madame Albani, the celebrated Canadian singer, passed through Moose Jaw this week en route to Calgary and other western cities, where she will fill engagements.

Before Judge Whitmore in sittings of the Supreme Court at Grenfell on Tuesday, Wm. Meek was tried and sentenced to one year in Regina jail, for unlawfully shooting Mr. Norman McLeod.

A junior hockey club was organized last Saturday with the following officers:—Hon. Pres., W. J. Nelson, Rossland; President, Con. Leary; Vice-president W. Simington, Captain, Norman Bellamy; Referee, E. Baxter; Secy-Treas., Jas. Simington; Executive Committee,—W. Rollo, W. A. Munns, F. H. Porter and Jas. Simington. The club has secured the use of the rink from 7 to 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The seniors had better prepare for cyclones.

Const. Glend and the two policemen from headquarters, who left for Eye-brow Lake on Wednesday of last week with a warrant for the arrest of Jas. McCoy, who was suspected of stealing a watch from Mr. R. O. Miller, arrived back with their prisoner on Tuesday evening. The officers had quite an experience, it having taken them just one week to make the round trip. The weather was rough and dreadfully cold all the time, and their faces are badly frost bitten. Owing to there being no J. P.'s in the Territories at present, owing to the revision of the list, the prisoner was escorted to Regina on Wednesday and was arranged before Judge Richardson on Thursday afternoon. He was found guilty and was sentenced to six months in the Regina jail.

**Make Your Own Lantern.**  
Your home is incomplete without it, and the price is within reach of all. I ordered one for my own use and it was so handy and convenient I went to taking orders for them and sold 51 in one day, making over \$5 clear. It gives a beautiful white light, chimneys never break from heat, it is always clean and ready. Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo., will send sample for 13 two-cent stamps, write for one. I got my start from him.  
GEORGE B.

**Death of Mrs. Curran.**  
It becomes our sad duty this week to chronicle the death of Mrs. A. Curran, which occurred on Saturday, January 23rd, at the Brunswick Hotel. Mrs. Curran had been ill for a number of years, and was anticipating a trip to Winnipeg to undergo an operation in the hospital there, which, it was thought, would restore her to health and strength. She had returned but a few days from an extended visit to members of her family who reside in Montana, and had not yet reached her home but was stopping at the Brunswick, where death overtook her. Deceased was in her 55th year, and was one of the pioneer settlers of this district, who are one by one passing to the great beyond. Much sympathy is felt for the afflicted husband and family whom she leaves to mourn her loss.

**Contempt of Court.**  
Last week Mr. Walter Scott, of the Regina Leader, was served with a notice that application would be made by Mr. Davin to commit him to jail for contempt of court, in that he wrote a published report of proceedings in court in the Davin-Scott libel case. Mr. Scott represented Mr. Davin and Mr. Haultain appeared for the accused. In summing up the evidence Mr. Justice Richardson said the question was serious. He would have to take two or three days to look into it. At a previous stage, he had asked whether the sale of the issue of The Leader had immediately been stopped upon notice of the application. He said he would have expected to find that this had been done. He would say, too, that the offence, if any, would be aggravated by the accused being the defendant in the suit. If it was possible he would have liked to refer the question to the full court, but he could not see that that could be done. At ten o'clock on Thursday His Lordship gave judgment, refusing the application, but without cost to the defendant.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE A POCKET HISTORY TO THE WEST 50c

## CLEARING SALE OF WINTER GOODS.

We are now going through our stock and placing in front all winter goods, which will be cleared out at prices that will be within the reach of every buyer. We purpose to clean right out of

All Lines  
Of Winter  
Goods  
At Cost or  
Even Lower,

rather than carry them over. Look out for bargains during the balance of this month as the goods must be cleared out. There are still left a few fur coats, capes and mantles. We have yet left all sizes in the celebrated Dolge boots and slippers, in men's women's and children's. 300 pair sample gloves and mitts under manufacturer's prices. All lines men's, boys' and children's clothing reduced at away-down prices to clear them out.

M. J. MacLEOD.

**STOCK FOR SALE.**  
A few good milch cows; one team heavy draught horses, four years old; and one thoroughbred shorthorn bull, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to E. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw, Assn.

**WANTED.**  
Young women and men, or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with \$60 per month and upwards, according to ability. REV. T. S. LINSFORD, Toronto, Ont.

**Help Wanted—Female!**  
**WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN.** We pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy home work. Child can do it. No Scheme, Books or Peddling. This is bona fide. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J. 45-1y

**QUEEN VICTORIA.**  
"Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," great historic work; sells on sight to thousands. Lord Dufferin introduces it to Canadians in glowing words. Easy to make \$20.00 a week; some make twice that. Many make more than that. The day at regular employment. This year's great Sexagenary Celebrations are booming it. Books on time. Prospectus free to canvassers. Territory going fast. THE BRADLEY-GARRISON CO., Ltd., Toronto.

**We Can Give Positions.**  
To persons of all grades of ability. Agents, book-keepers, clerks, farmers' sons, lawyers, mechanics, physicians, preachers, students, married or single women, widows. Positions are worth from \$400.00 to \$2,500.00 per annum. We have paid several canvassers \$50.00 weekly for years. Many have started poor and become rich with us. Particulars upon application, and if satisfactory and necessary, a personal interview may be arranged. This is an honest advertisement, and if you want to better your position, write before you sleep. State salary expected. Neither loafers nor trippers need apply. THE BRADLEY-GARRISON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

When we assert that  
**Dodd's**  
**Kidney Pills**  
Cure Backache, Dropsy, Lumbago, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and all other forms of Kidney Troubles, we are backed by the testimony of all who have used them.  
**THEY CURE TO STAY CURED.**  
By all druggists or mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Dr. L. A. Dodd & Co., Toronto.